

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES in this Number

# COLLIER'S WEEKLY

AN ILLUSTRATED

JOURNAL OF ART

LITERATURE AND

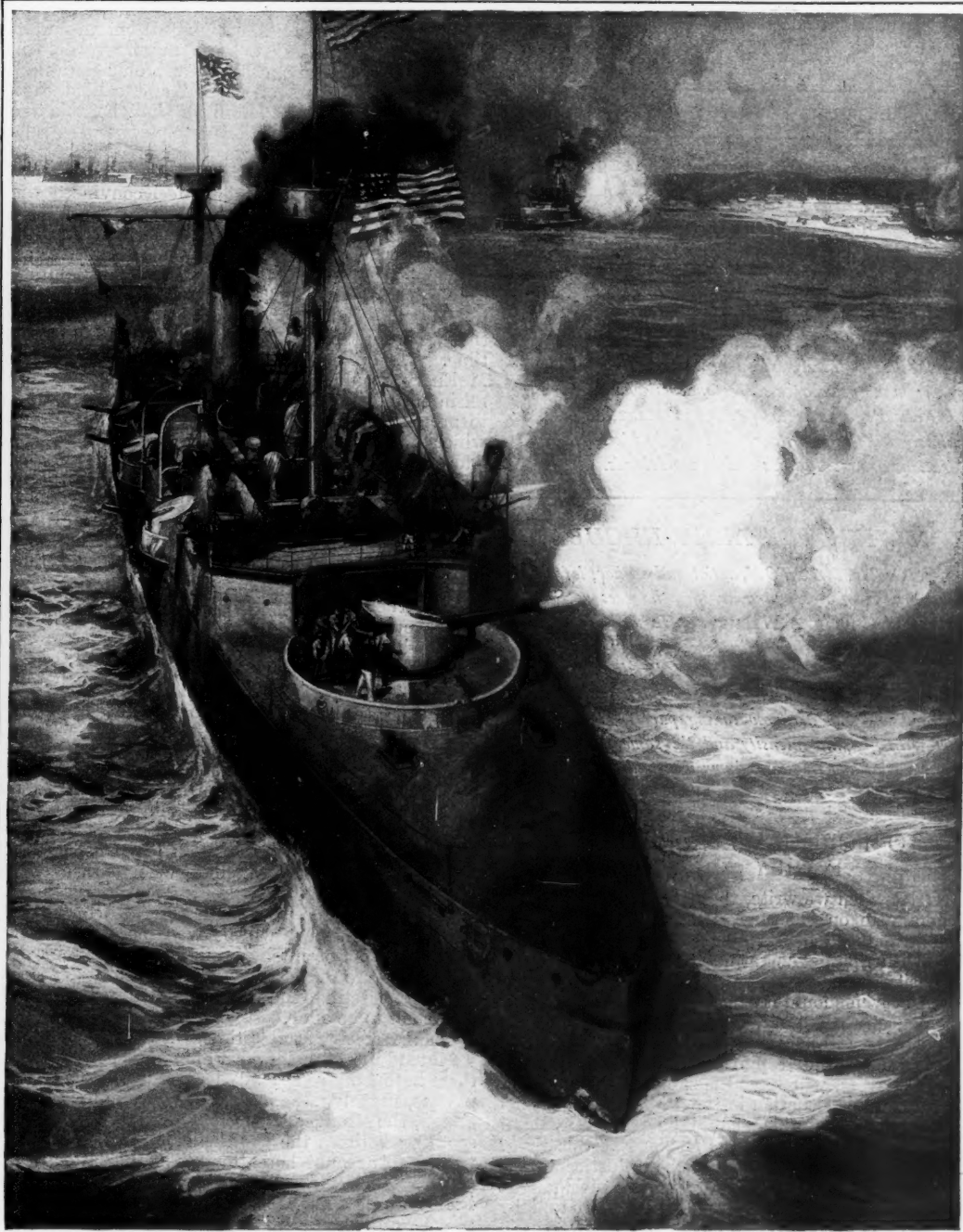
CURRENT EVENTS

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VOL TWENTY-TWO NO 21

NEW YORK FEBRUARY 25 1899

PRICE TEN CENTS



DRAWN FOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY BY H. REUTERDAHL

## THE CHARLESTON IN ACTION AT MANILA

THE CRUISER CHARLESTON AND THE DOUBLE-TURRET COAST-DEFENCE MONITOR MONADNOCK SHELLING THE INSURGENT LINES SOUTH OF MANILA, ON SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5

NARCISSUS (BRITISH ARMORED CRUISER), OLYMPIA (U. S. CRUISER), AND IRENE (GERMAN SECOND-CLASS CRUISER) ON LEFT TOP OF PICTURE

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AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF ART LITERATURE  
AND CURRENT EVENTS

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NEW YORK CITY

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THE EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY NEW YORK CITY

ROBERT J COLLIER EDITOR

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS

COLLIER'S WEEKLY REGULARLY ON SALE AT BRENTANO'S, 17 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, FRANCE; AT THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 5 BREAMS BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND; AND AT THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, STEPHANSTRASSE 18, LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

NEW YORK FEBRUARY TWENTY-FIFTH 1899

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

## WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

**M**R. FREDERICK PALMER, the war correspondent, will cover the war with Aguinaldo's insurgents in the Philippine Islands, as our Special Correspondent at the front. Mr. Palmer's book on the war between Greece and Turkey, "Going to War in Greece," and his correspondence published in the American press have stamped him as one of the ablest of the many newspaper correspondents who followed the recent wars. Mr. Palmer's articles to appear in COLLIER'S WEEKLY will be profusely illustrated from photographs taken by himself of military and naval operations around Manila and in the Islands.

## REMINGTON WITH THE ARMY IN CUBA.

**M**R. FREDERIC REMINGTON, artist and author, left New York February 11 for Havana, whither he goes as Special Correspondent of COLLIER'S WEEKLY. He will forward a series of articles, written and illustrated by himself, on "The United States Army in Cuba." Remington's soldiers and Remington's horses are too well known to call for comment. He will portray with brush and pen the citizen soldiers who are now taking part in the military occupation of Cuba with graphic intensity and the same fidelity which characterizes his pictures of the Regular Army men and Western Life.

## THE TIME TO FORMULATE A PHILIPPINE POLICY

**A**T THE HOUR when we write, the Senate has agreed to submit to a vote on Tuesday, February 14, the joint resolution introduced by Senator McEnery just before the treaty with Spain was ratified. Should the resolution obtain a majority in the Senate, it would go to the House of Representatives. Even should it be passed by the latter body, it may still fail to acquire validity, should the President veto it, or should he simply withhold his signature, which, in the event of the resolution reaching him within ten days before the expiration of Congress, will have the same effect as a veto.

In view of the existing situation in the Philippines, is it fitting that the McEnery resolution should be passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President at this time? In discussing this question, we desire to do full justice to the services and motives of the senior Senator from Louisiana. It is certain that, but for the assistance rendered by him and by his nine Democratic colleagues, the treaty of peace with Spain could not have been ratified during this session of the Senate. We may go further, and say that, but for the vote cast in favor of ratification by Senator McEnery, a vote which, unquestionably, carried with it that of Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, the treaty must have been defeated. It is not easy, therefore, to overestimate the debt which that vote imposed upon the political and business interests of the country, to which it was a matter of vital concern that we should emerge definitely and quickly from the régime of war. It is equally certain that Senator McEnery was induced to vote as he did by the assur-

ance given to him by one or more Republican Senators that the resolution introduced by him should be passed by the Senate after the treaty of peace should have been ratified. The Senators who gave it are bound, in honor, to fulfil that assurance, so far as regards their own votes and the votes of all whom they can control, unless Senator McEnery shall, himself, upon second thought, withdraw the resolution. We may see reason to hope that he, himself, will withdraw it, if we examine carefully the purport of the resolution, and consider what the effect of passing it might be upon the present critical state of things in the Philippines. The resolution is to the effect that, by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended permanently to annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States. It is, however, according to the resolution, the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and the conditions of the inhabitants thereof, to prepare them for local self-government, and, in due time, make such disposition of the islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of the Philippines.

Now, the fundamental objection to the passage of any resolution defining our intentions with relation to the Philippines by both Houses of Congress, and to the signing of it by the President, is that it is premature. We do not, as yet, know enough about the political, social, economical, moral and religious conditions of the Filipinos to form any irrevocable intentions regarding them, or to put forth any official declaration on the subject. Some years of careful and candid observation and study may be required before we shall be able to discern what would be the best course for us to pursue with relation to those islands. By best course, we mean precisely what Senator McEnery means; namely, best for them and best for us. On this broad ground alone, we should feel convinced that, while the Senators who have given Mr. McEnery a promise are in duty bound to keep it, so far as the Senate is concerned, unless he absolves them, yet the House of Representatives and the President should withhold their assent from a resolution which commits us to a definite policy before we are well enough informed to frame one. It is not alone, however, upon general principles that we deem the passage of such a resolution inexpedient at this time. The declaration of intentions, which is desired by Senator McEnery, would be, if made at this juncture, undoubtedly misinterpreted by Aguinaldo, and would encourage his followers to prolong the resistance to that enforcement of law and order which is the fundamental condition of administrative stability, and of education in self-government. The very end, therefore, which Mr. McEnery has in view, would not be furthered, but obstructed, by the means which he proposes to adopt. It is notorious that the orders given by President McKinley to General Otis, commanding at Manila, the orders, namely, to avoid, at almost any cost, any collision with the insurgents pending the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, have been misconstrued, and supposed to betray a lack of confidence, not to say courage, on our part. Had General Otis been permitted to act with energy and promptitude immediately after the signing of the peace treaty in Paris, all traces of the insurrection would have, long since, disappeared. Unfortunately, Aguinaldo's followers are, in the eye of international law, Spanish subjects, and must remain so, until the needed ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged. Meanwhile, both the United States and Spain are bound, by the protocol, not to attack one another's subjects. Under the circumstances, General Otis was legally constrained to maintain a passive attitude. He could resist, if assailed, but he had no right to take the aggressive. This expectant posture on his part has been, naturally, misunderstood by the Filipinos, who know even less about international law than they know about the use of improved firearms. That which was due to a respect for law, they imputed to timidity, and they will be even more certain to misconstrue the declaration of intentions desired by Senator McEnery, if it is made before the insurrection is entirely suppressed.

There is still another reason why the McEnery resolution ought not to be adopted by both Houses of Congress, and signed by the President, at this time. The moment we announce that we intend not to hold the Philippines permanently, but to give them autonomy as speedily as possible, we offer certain foreign powers, namely, Russia, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Japan, the strongest possible motives to vie with one another in securing betimes the good will of the Filipinos, which may be turned to account hereafter when the latter are left to themselves. Such self-aggrandizing purposes would have to remain in abeyance, if the insurrection were suppressed, and if we had already established law and order throughout the islands. While an insurrection is still rampant, however, to expect that the foreign powers which hope, hereafter, to take our place at Manila will remain entirely quiescent, is to ask too much of human nature. We have no moral right to put such a temptation in their way. We have no business to tempt them to aid and abet the insurgents by announcing that we shall, presently, leave them a free hand in the Philippines. Justice to all concerned requires us to postpone any declaration of our intentions until we know enough to frame one, and until the last vestige of the present disorders has vanished from the Philippines.





DRAWN FOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY BY EMIL HERING

## THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

IT IS RELATED that the serpent went against Cadmus, that Napoleon stumbled upon the Russian, that Lord Clive interfered with Hyder Ali's government. The outcome of all these adventures was evenly unlucky.

It now appears that Aguinaldo the First, Dictator and Revolutionist, the Hyder Ali of the Philippine Islands, has been equally unfortunate with these great characters.

It is probable that Aguinaldo's occasional successes with the Spaniards misled him into the belief that his revolutionary attempt against the American Provisional Government in Luzon would be equally successful. He has discovered his mistake. The Spaniards, from all available data, held the Philippines under easy-going rule. Revenue they must have; as for the decent conduct of the country and the rule of the half-savage people those were to them secondary considerations.

When the official despatches were made public on Monday, February 6, concerning the conflict which had taken place on Saturday and Sunday previous—the 4th and 5th of February—it became apparent that the difficulty in the Philippine Islands, caused by the attitude of Aguinaldo, Czar of the Filipinos, was nearing a solution. It was apparent, too, that the solution was to prove unfortunate for the bronze pretender.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening, the American troops being strung around Manila in a long bow, the picket line near Santa Mesa was broken by certain of the insurgents and some desultory firing ensued. The attack seems to have been made on the American lines for the purpose of drawing the fire of the sentries that a rush might be feasible. The outposts, represented by members of regiments from three States—North Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana—held their ground and their temper until the attempt on the part of the Filipinos was repeated, when they fired a volley and the enemy suffered considerable loss in killed and wounded.

The Filipinos' line, reaching from the village of Calocan to Santa Mesa, opened fire, Calocan, Santa Mesa, and Galingatan forming the triangle of concentration and the picket line around Manila the zone of fire. About midnight of Saturday a hot fire was sustained from these points.

Fusillading continued throughout the night of Saturday, and when morning opened, the warships Callao and Charleston began shelling the city of Manila on the north, while the monitor Monadnock, having ascertained the positions of the Filipinos, poured in a long-range fire on the southern side. The rebels are known to have suffered severely, but their loss could not be accurately ascertained at the time. The casualties on the American side amounted to about two hundred.

On Sunday, the United States troops advanced by concerted movement all along the line, capturing the villages of Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, and San Juan del Monte, while the Pasig River furnished a grave for hundreds of Filipinos.

During the outbreak the natives in Manila endeavored to inaugurate outbreaks in various parts of the city, but the excellent police system of the American commandant had no difficulty in putting down the rioters. During the disorder several American soldiers were shot by the natives.

Although the greater portion of the regular Filipino army possesses excellent weapons, being armed for the most part with Mauser and Remington rifles, the followers of Aguinaldo are not the most expert shots in the world. The American forces, armed with inferior guns, proved to be more than a match for them. Indeed, the rifle practice was not remarkable on either side, considering the numbers engaged and the ensuing casualties.

The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord did excellent service on the Filipino position at Calocan.

One of the most desperately courageous stands ever made in modern warfare was that of the Igorates, natives armed with bows and arrows, who held their position in the face of a terrific artillery fire which covered the field with their dead.

The battle (or rather the collection of battles) around Manila on Saturday and Sunday almost defies description, because of the great extent of the fighting line, which reached nearly sixteen miles from end to end.

The engagement taking place in darkness, little could be ascertained of the battle beyond the fact that the known position of the regiments indicated the troops engaged. The Filipino fire began about ten o'clock from Calocan, Galingatan, and Santa Mesa, at which points the insurgents were concentrated. Their artillery was brought into action shortly after the opening of the engagement, but was soon silenced by the Third Artillery aided by platoon discharges from our infantry. From midnight until about four o'clock on Sunday morning the firing gradually dropped off. At the latter hour, however, the Filipino line reopened a galling fire in the darkness. This lasted for upward of half an hour, when it was beaten down by the return fire of the Americans.

By ten o'clock in the morning the enemy had apparently been completely routed. With the aid of the double-turret monitor Monadnock, the Concord, and the Charleston his flanks and trenches had been shelled with great execution. With the capture of the outlying villages or suburbs, the Americans also gained possession of the water works, main and reservoir—most important acquisitions.

At the village of Paco the Filipinos had secured a strong position from which they were driven by some Californian companies commanded by Colonel Duboce. The Filipinos retired to the huts which lined the main road. From these strongholds they fired persistently on the ambulances and staff officers. Colonel Duboce ordered the place to be taken by assault. The rebels, driven from their first position, concentrated in the convent and church of Paco, whence the Californians were unable to dislodge them by distance fire. Colonel Duboce, followed by a squad of volunteers, made his way through a severe fusillade, entered the church and set it afire, the Sixth Artillery meanwhile dropping shells into the tower and roof. Company G and part of Company L gained their way into the church, but suffered a repulse. As the fire drove out the Filipinos, they were picked off one by one by troops stationed around the building.

During the continuance of the engagement which had been taking place along the entire length of the American lines many hundred men, women, and children, non-combatants, had sought shelter with the Americans and were allowed to retire to their homes upon giving a parole of good conduct. The Idaho regiment, the Washington, and a portion of the Californians made a brilliant charge across the fields between Santa Ana and Paco, leaving behind them the ground covered with dead and wounded natives. It was at this time that Aguinaldo's followers sustained their most severe losses.

The Fourteenth Regulars, stationed near Singalon, found themselves in a very dangerous position, and were rescued by the reserve under Colonel Duboce not a moment too soon. The reserve suffered a severe loss in their charge.

But great as was the bravery of the Americans in all these encounters, it must be acknowledged that Aguinaldo has men under him who possess an equal contempt of death. The stand of the Igorates, the natives referred to above, who possess as arms nothing but bows and arrows, and who faced a storm of artillery fire without flinching, is a case in point, one of the most desperate spectacles that any soldier has ever witnessed.

During the battle the condition of Manila had become rather serious. After the residents had abandoned their homes in the outskirts, carrying with them what personal effects they could easily come at, their places were taken by rioters. The police, made up of Minnesota troops, made many arrests.

While it is the policy of the military authorities in the Philippines to follow up the severe blow already inflicted on Aguinaldo, it must be remembered that the number of troops on hand under General Otis renders the situation somewhat difficult. With not more than twenty thousand men, when he should have thirty or forty thousand soldiers to carry out the scheme of conquest, the position the general finds himself in is not an enviable one. While it would be a comparatively simple matter to render Manila impregnable, it will not be at all a simple task to subdue the insurgents throughout the island of Luzon.

The Philippines group consists of about twelve hundred islands, throughout the most considerable of which undoubtedly insurrection will be rife for many years. The task set for the military governor of the Philippines will prove to be a repetition of the problem which confronted the War Department in our Apache War. It will be remembered that to accomplish a successful issue of the war against the hostile tribes it was necessary to string a cordon of troops around the hills in which the Indians had taken refuge, and that only through starvation was their final defeat accomplished. The Filipino is a savage capable of possessing only one idea at a time, and that idea is pretty strongly implanted in his brain. The white man, be he Spaniard or American, is his natural enemy, and it will require a long experience with beneficent Anglo-Saxon rule to disabuse him of that idea.

Another difficulty may possibly present itself to the naval authorities in the far East, and that is the attitude of the Germans.

In the summer of 1898 the German Vice-Admiral von Deiderichs had under his command in Manila Bay six warships, the heaviest carrying 10-inch guns. The German Government has no naval vessels to throw away at Manila, and the attitude of the vice-admiral not long ago was so unfriendly that Admiral Dewey found it necessary to send him a curt message to the effect that the situation had become impossible in his (Dewey's) mind, and in plain English "if he wanted a fight there was no time like the present." Von Deiderichs disavowed any hostile acts directed against the Americans, and the episode passed off.

At Kiao Chau the Germans recently acquired a new and most valuable European station. A fast steamer, or a cruiser under forced draught, can make the harbor of Manila from Kiao Chau in less than five days, churning through the waters of the Yellow Sea by way of the channel of Formosa. Until the arrival of the monitors Monterey and Monadnock at Manila Admiral Dewey was easily matched by the German ships in that port. However, the balance was destroyed by the double-turret Monadnock. The Oregon is at the present moment speeding through the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean as fast as her big double propellers can whirl her along. On her arrival, American power will predominate in the Philippine Islands. There is now a string of transports carrying American troops (and, by some ludicrous Government arrangement, each transport under the authority of the Army Department) making its way toward the Philippines. On the arrival of these troop-ships General Otis will have sufficient force at his command to carry out the projected scheme of invasion, which entails also the capture of Dictator Aguinaldo and the crushing out forever of the Filipino rebellion.

Aguinaldo has retreated through Marilao, following the railroad toward the interior, where it is believed he will endeavor to collect forces sufficient to enable him to make another stand against the encroaching American army. Malolos, the capital of the insurgents, is twenty-one miles from Manila, and light-draught gunboats, such as the Callao, which was captured from the Spaniards after the battle of Manila Bay, will have no difficulty in ascending the river as far as Malolos.

The forces under General Miller, having given the insurgents until Saturday, the 11th of February, to surrender, captured the city of Iloilo on that date, without the loss of a man to the American troops. The resistance met with was trifling, and the insurgents abandoned the town after setting it on fire. Very few casualties are reported on the part of the rebels.

Iloilo is the principal city on the island of Panay and was occupied by the insurgent troops directly after the Spanish evacuation, which occurred on December 24. As a strategic point Iloilo is of great importance, and the successful accomplishment of their mission by the Eighteenth and Sixth Infantry and Artillery and the Ohio Volunteers has greatly improved the prospect of an early suppression of the insurrection.

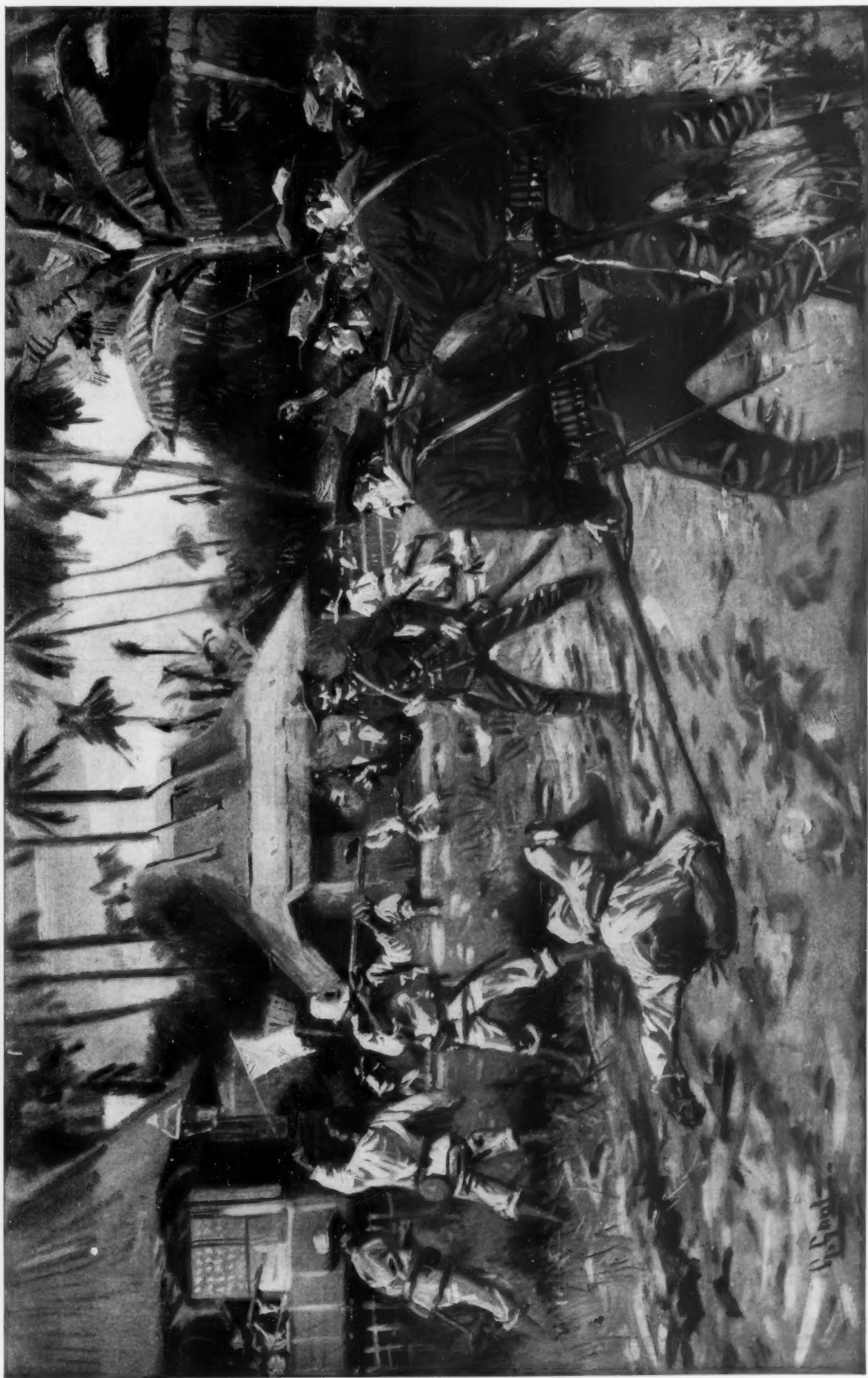
Latest advices have it that Aguinaldo now has fears for his personal safety. In case of his capture by the Americans—an event which appears to be absolutely certain—the insurgent chief has but one thing to look forward to: life imprisonment in a foreign land.



DRAWN FOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY BY JAY HAMBIDGE

INSURGENTS ATTACKING AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE NIGHT OF FEBRUARY 4





DRAWN FOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY BY GILBERT GAUL

CALIFORNIA TROOPS UNDER COLONEL DUBOCE DRIVING THE FILIPINOS OUT OF THE REBEL STRONGHOLD OF PACO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5



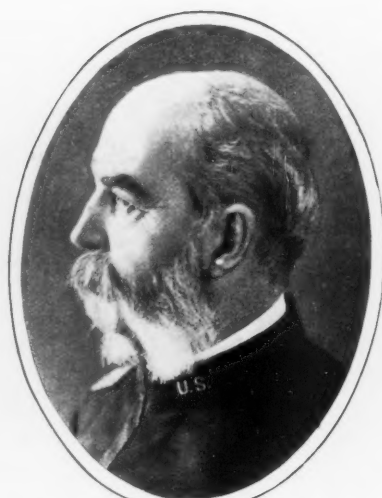
MAJ.-GEN. T. M. ANDERSON.

Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry. General Anderson entered the volunteer army in 1861 as a private in the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, was appointed soon afterward to a lieutenancy in the regular army, in which he has risen to the rank of colonel. Like Generals Otis, MacArthur, Hughes, and Owenshine—all at Manila—he has won high brevet rank for special bravery in battle.



MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR.

Commanding a Division at Manila. In 1862 Major-General MacArthur assisted in organizing the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, in which he was appointed adjutant. When the war ended he was lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and a year later became a second lieutenant in the regular army, in which his present rank is lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department.



MAJ.-GEN. E. S. OTIS.

General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army in the Philippines. General Otis began his military career in 1862 as captain of a company of the One Hundred and Fortieth New York Volunteers; he has been in the service ever since and his record is honorable and enviable. He has done as much, as hard and as successful fighting as any officer in the army, and knows exactly how to fight the savages in the Philippines.

## ILOILO, FROM A PRIEST'S STANDPOINT

(Special Correspondence of COLLIER'S WEEKLY)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1899

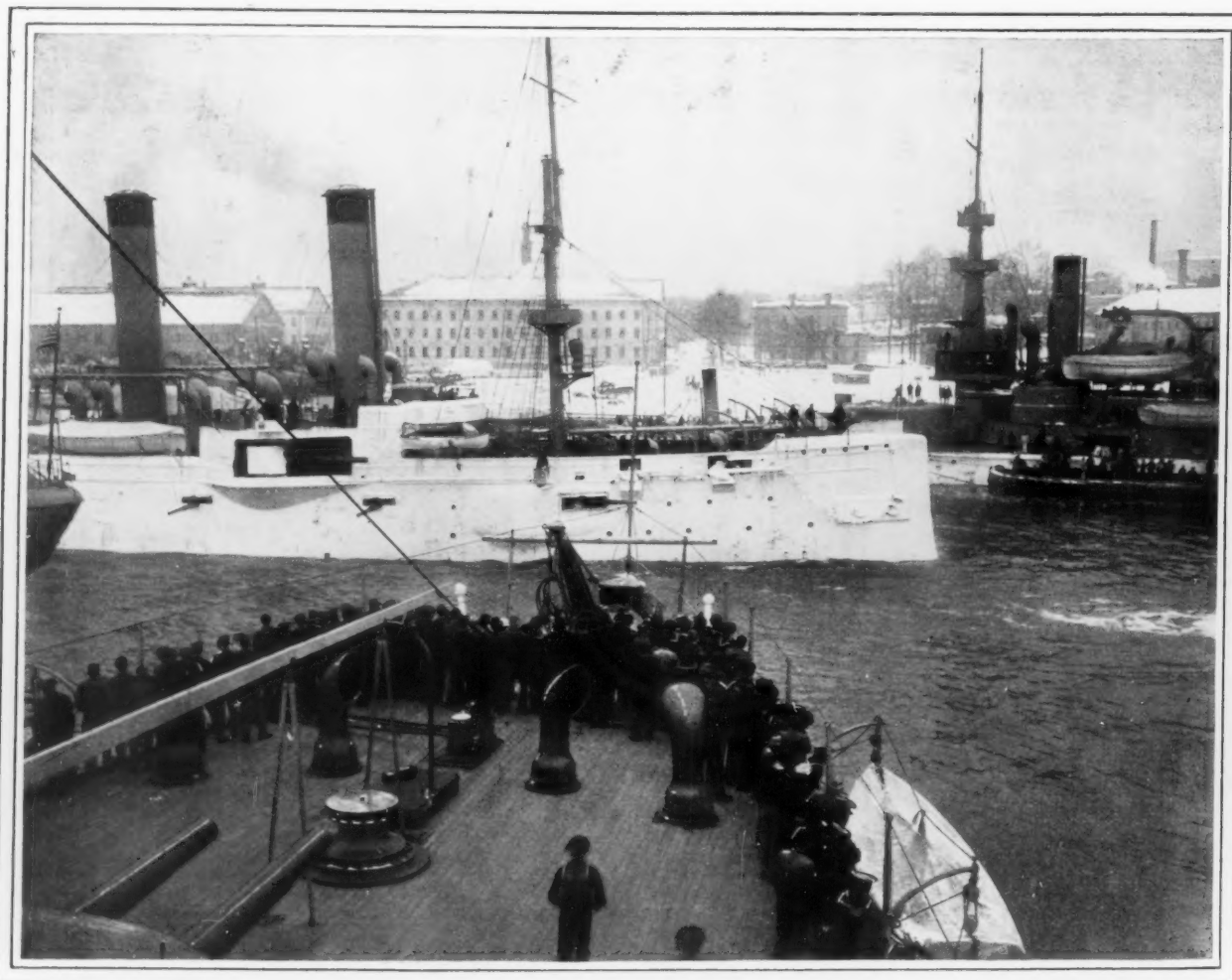
THE Acapulco, which sailed recently for Panama, took out, en route for Colombia, nine Spanish priests who are refugees from the Philippines, and who arrived here in the P. & O. steamship Doria. Their names are Bartolome Diaz, president; Fathers Urbana Alvarez, Bartolome Fernandez, Garcia, Diaz, Ibarra, Santos, Torres, and Solis. They are Spaniards by birth, and members of the Augustinian order. Some

of them have spent several years in the Philippines. Padre Diaz was stationed at Iloilo, and five of the other refugee priests had curacies on the island of Panay, upon which that city is situated.

Father Diaz said that at the capture of Manila by Dewey the natives broke into a restlessness which culminated in an uprising against the Spanish authorities. Certain ambitious adventurers, most of whom are Chinese mestizos, stirred the natives of Iloilo to revolt, and they drove the priests into the woods. The example was followed throughout Panay, and parts of Luzon; four hundred priests were made captive, and are now prisoners in the hands of the natives, while fifty have lost their lives. Father Diaz is a stalwart,

dark-faced, middle-aged priest, who speaks of the cruel scenes through which he has passed without resentment. He said that Aguinaldo is a crafty intriguer; the padre does not hold him personally responsible for all the brutalities which have been practiced by his followers; but still he thinks that the insurgent leader might have prevented much of them if he had tried. Father Diaz declared that the United States will discover the magnitude of the Philippine problem before they get through with it. He believes that the insurgents are gaining strength day by day, and that they will presently have a large, well-disciplined army in the field, numbering at least one hundred thousand men.

Father Alvarez, who is a prominent member of the

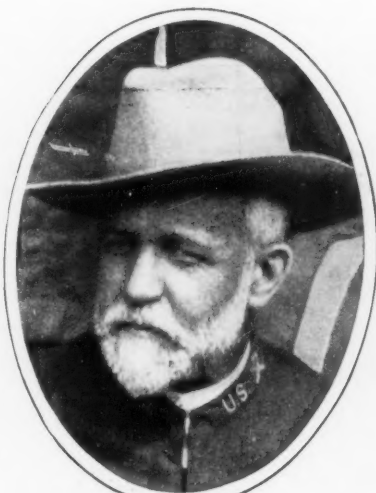


PICTURE BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, JAMES H. HAKE

### ONCE MORE A FLAGSHIP

The protected cruiser Chicago, after much repairing that has greatly increased her speed and general efficiency, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard Monday morning, February 6, to become the flagship of the European station.—Our photograph was taken from the forward turret of the flagship New York.





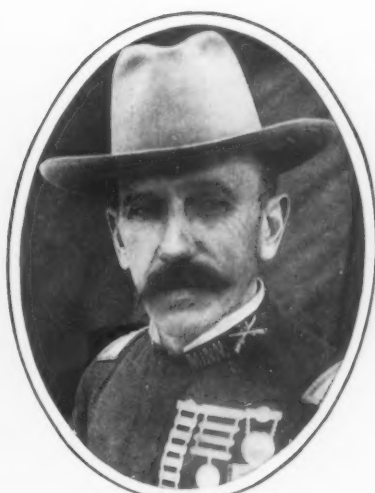
BRIG.-GEN. SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

Commanding a Brigade at Manila, General Ovenshine went to Manila with his old regiment, the Twenty-third Regular Infantry, of which he has been colonel for several years, and of which he was major from 1885 to 1891. He fought through the Civil War, winning a captivity in 1864, and is one of the many regular officers who have been specially fitted, by much Indian fighting, for successful campaigning in the Philippines.



BRIG.-GEN. R. P. HUGHES.

Provost-Marshal-General of Manila, General Hughes is a regular army officer, ranking directly after General Breckenridge in the Inspector-General's Department. His military career began in the ranks of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the spring of 1861. In half a year he earned and received a lieutenantcy, afterward reached the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment, and entered the regular service in 1866 as a captain.



BRIG.-GEN. C. McC. REEVE.

Late Colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota, General Reeve entered the volunteer service in the present war as colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry. He has had much experience in the management of men and won his promotion by his display of special ability. General Merritt regards him very highly, and in interviews has praised him as a soldier of sterling quality.

party, and evidently an intelligent man, had watched the insurrection break out, and had seen two of his brethren carried off into captivity. He had officiated in nine pueblos on the island on which Iloilo is situated. He described the situation with calmness and without feeling.

Another member of the party, who was evidently a monk of mark, is Bartolome Fernandez, whose face betokens good stock. He has officiated for several years in the island of Cebu, but has lived in Luzon and Panay. He agrees with his brother Diaz that the insurrection is chiefly the work of the Chinese half-breeds. He stoutly denies that the native Filipinos are savage or uncivilized. He said that every parish had a school for boys and girls, and that a majority of the people could read and write in their

own language. He thought there was more education in the islands than in Spain. He added that most of the cultivators own their own land, that few farms are worked by hired labor, that slavery has never existed on the islands.

The wealthiest inhabitants of the islands, said Father Fernandez, are the mestizos of Chinese-Philippine stock, who number several hundred thousand, chiefly in the island of Luzon in the neighborhood of Manila. They are smarter than the natives, though less honest. They have among them several secret societies which wield large influence. There are some white mestizos, being of white parentage on the father's side, but they are few in number. According to the father, the Filipinos are a gentle, good-natured people, averse to turbulence.

In regard to the extent of the properties owned by the church, both Father Fernandez and Father Alvarez agreed that the clerical orders own no properties, except a few estates given or bequeathed for the support of the hospitals, colleges, and seminaries, and in the cities the churches and parochial residences of the officiating priests. The clergy have been supported by salaries paid by Government; a priest's salary has varied from five hundred to eight hundred dollars annually, payable in silver. Before the insurrection the whole number of priests in the islands was something over twenty-five hundred; while the total Christian population which relied on these priests for church service and education amounted to six million eight hundred and fifty thousand souls.

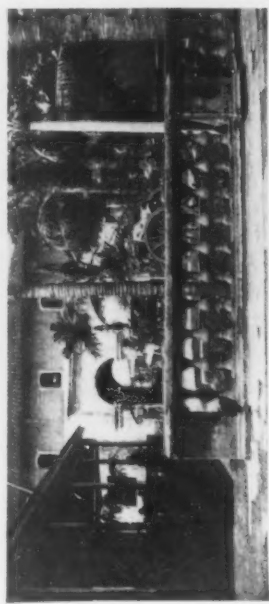
JOHN BONNER.



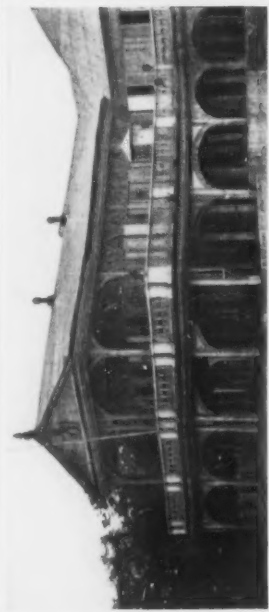
OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY (REGULARS) NOW AT MANILA

This regiment has a very strong body of officers. Lieut.-Col. French, who is now in command, is a graduate of the Seventh New York militia and has been in the regular army thirty-eight years. Major Burke rose from the ranks of the regular army and the two senior captains from the ranks of the volunteer army of 1891.

# COLLIER'S WEEKLY



OFFICERS' HEADQUARTERS IN MANILA



GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PALACE, NOW OCCUPIED BY GENERAL OTIS

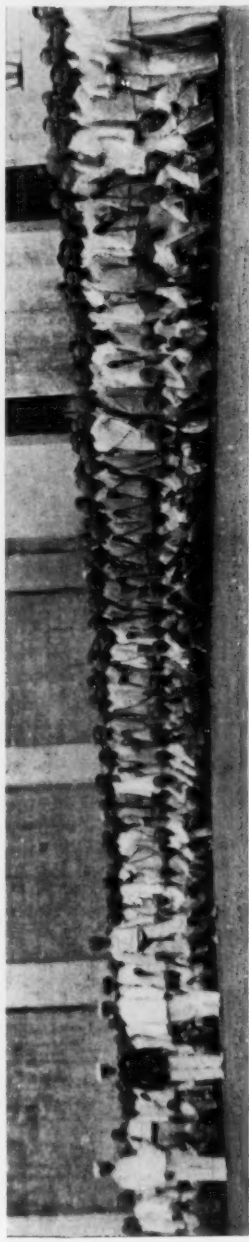


EXTERIOR OF SPANISH PRISON

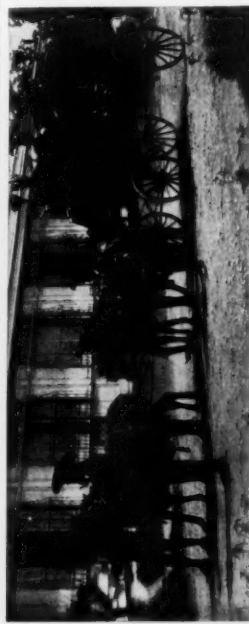


A GROUP OF FILIPINO INSURGENTS IN THE FORTIFICATIONS  
FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES—LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS FROM MANILA, THE PRINCIPAL SCENE OF ACTION

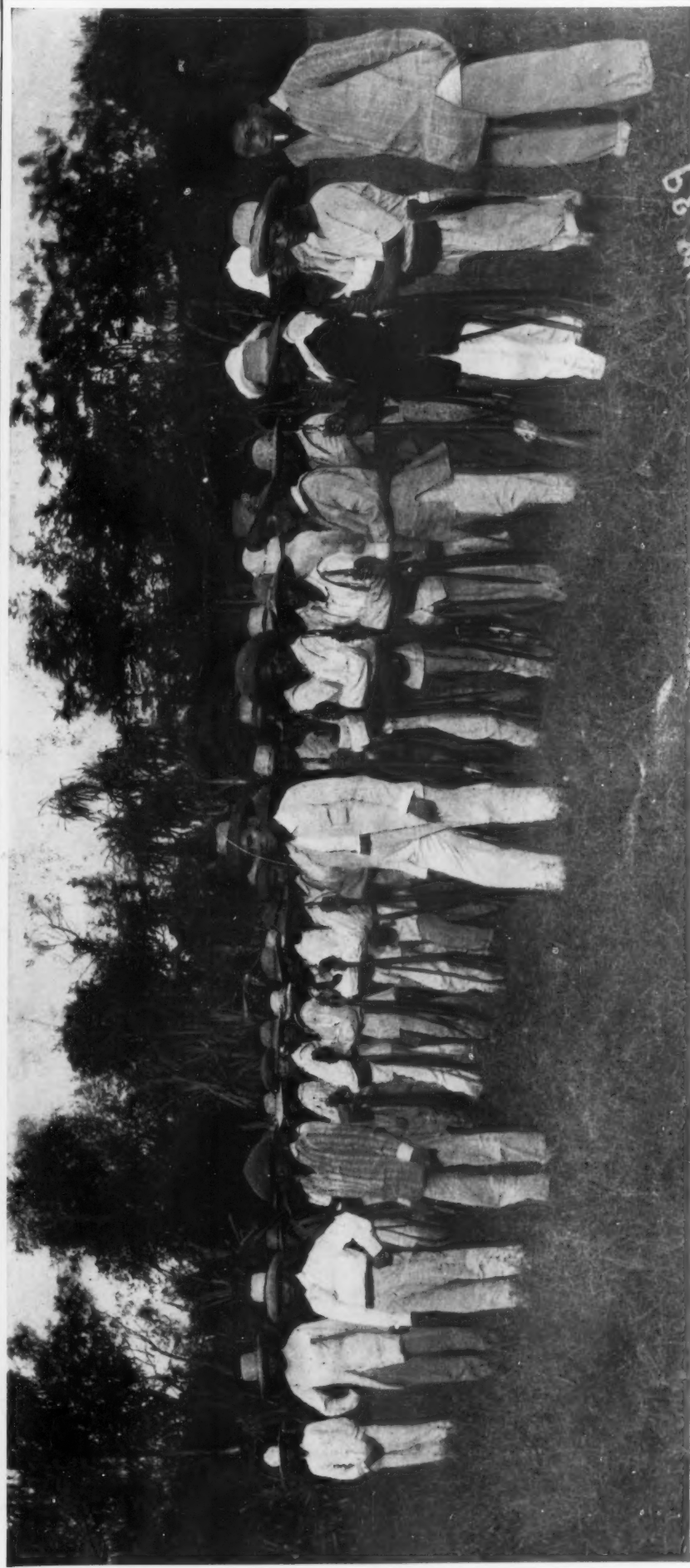




FILIPINOS IN THE SPANISH PRISON AT MANILA LINING UP TO HAVE THEIR CHAINS TAKEN OFF



PHILIPPINE HEARSE AND FOOTMEN



FILIPINO SOLDIERS OF AGUINALDO'S ARMY, AS THEY RANGED AROUND MANILA PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF FEBRUARY 4-5  
FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES—LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS FROM MANILA, THE PRINCIPAL SCENE OF ACTION



DRAWN BY J. BELL GRAFF

"I WANT TO GET TO A PLACE WHERE THERE'S A CHANCE FOR A QUICKER DEATH THAN  
EATING ONE'S HEART OUT BY INCHES"





DRAWN BY EMLEN MCCONNELL

"PHIL, MY BOY," HE CRIED, "WE'LL SHOW THY DAD HE'S NOT THE ONLY OLD FOX HERABOUT"

## JANICE MEREDITH

### A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION

By PAUL LEICESTER FORD, Author of "The Honorable Peter Sterling"

[Began in COLLIER'S WEEKLY January 28]

#### SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

The story of "Janice Meredith" opens at Greenwood, the New Jersey home of Lambert Meredith. The time is the fifteenth year of the reign of King George III. and of grace 1774. The opening chapter is devoted to the tribulations of Janice and her bosom friend Miss Tabitha Drinker. Light is thrown on the mysteries of the toilette of a Colonial beauty and the conduct of an American household 125 years ago. Presently is introduced the "Prince from over the Seas," a young Englishman named Charles Fennes, indentured for the term of five years to the master of the brig *Boacoreen*.

Fennes is accepted as bond-servant by Squire Meredith, a declared royalist. Janice and Tabitha chance to discover a jeweled miniature of a beautiful woman, which Fennes afterward declines to receive from Janice. He is dispatched a-horseback to Brunswick village, to post, for Squire Meredith, a defiance to his enemies.

In the village tap-room Fennes quarrels with a traveller, one Evatt, who charges him with desertion from the service of King George. Fennes brands Evatt as a spy. Evatt afterward becomes a guest of the Merediths and confides to Janice that he is an agent of the King. He forces from her a promise.

Fennes secretly loves Janice who, with many declared suitors, is plunged into a sea of perplexity. The storm of Revolution is gathering in the colonies and Fennes becomes a drill-master to the Brunswick Invincibles.

#### IX

#### A VARIETY OF CONTRACTS

THE SPRING THAW SET IN IN EARNEST the day after the squire's return to Greenwood, and housed the family for several days. No sooner, however, did the roads become something better than troughs of mud than the would-be Assemblyman set actively to work for his canvass of the country, daily riding forth to make personal calls on the free and enlightened electors, in accordance with the still universal British custom of personal solicitation. What he saw and heard did not tend to improve his temper, for the news that the Parliament was about to vote an extension to the whole country of the punitive measures hitherto directed solely against Massachusetts had lighted a flame from one end of the land to the other. The last election had been with difficulty carried by the squire, and now the prospect was far more gloomy.

When a realizing sense of the conditions had duly dawned on the not over-quick mind of the master of Greenwood, he put pride in his pocket and himself astride of Joggles, and rode of an afternoon to Boxley, as the Hennions' place was named. Without allusion to their last interview, he announced to the senior of the house that he wished to talk over the election.

"He, he, he!" snickered Hennion. "Kinder gettin' anxious, heigh? I calkerlated yer'd find things sorter pukish."

"Tush!" retorted Meredith, making a good pretence of confidence. "'Tis mostly wind one hears, and 'twill be another matter at the poll. I rid over to say that tho' we may not agree in private matters, 'tis the business of the gentry to make head together against this madness."

"I see," snarled Hennion. "My boy ain't good enuf fer yer gal, but my votes is a different story, heigh?"

"Votes for votes is my rule," rejoined the squire. "The old arrangement, say I. My tenants vote for you, and yours for me."

"Waal, this year theer's ter be a differ," chuckled Hennion. "I've agreed to give my doubles ter Joe, an' he's ter give hisn ter me."

"Joe! What Joe?"

"Joe Bagby."

"What!" roared the squire. "Art mad, man? That good-for-nothing scamp run for Assembly?"

"Joe ain't no fool," asserted Hennion. "An' tho' his edication and grammer ain't up ter yours an' mine, squire, he thinks so like the way folks ere just naow a-thinkin' thet it looks ter me as if he wud be put in."

"The country is going to the devil!" groaned Mr. Meredith. "And ye'll throw your doubles for that worthless—"

"I allus throw my doubles for the man as kin throw the most doubles fer me," remarked Hennion. "An' I ain't by no means sartin haow many doubles yer kin split this year."

"Pox me, the usual number!"

"Do yer leascholds all pay theer rents?"

"Some have dropped behind, but as soon as there's law in the land again they'll come to the rightabout."

"Exactly," sniggered Hennion. "Ez soon ez theer's law. But when's thet 'ere goin' ter be? Mark me, the tenants who dare refuse ter pay theer rent, dare vote agin theer landlord. An' ez Joe Bagby says he'll do his durndest ter keep the courts closed, I guess the

delinquents will think he's theer candidate. Every man ez owes yer money, squire, will vote agin yer, come election day."

"And ye'll join hands with these thieves and vote with Bagby in Assembly?"

"Guess I mought do wus. But if thet ere's displeasin' ter yer, jest blame yerself for't."

"How reason ye that, man?"

"Cuz I hed it arranged that I wuz ter side in with the king, and Phil wuz ter side in with the hotheads. But yer gal hez mixed Phil all up, so he's turned right over an' talks ez ef he wuz Lord North or the Duke of Bedford. Consummaquently, sence I don't see no good of takin' risks, I hed to swing about an' fine the young blood."

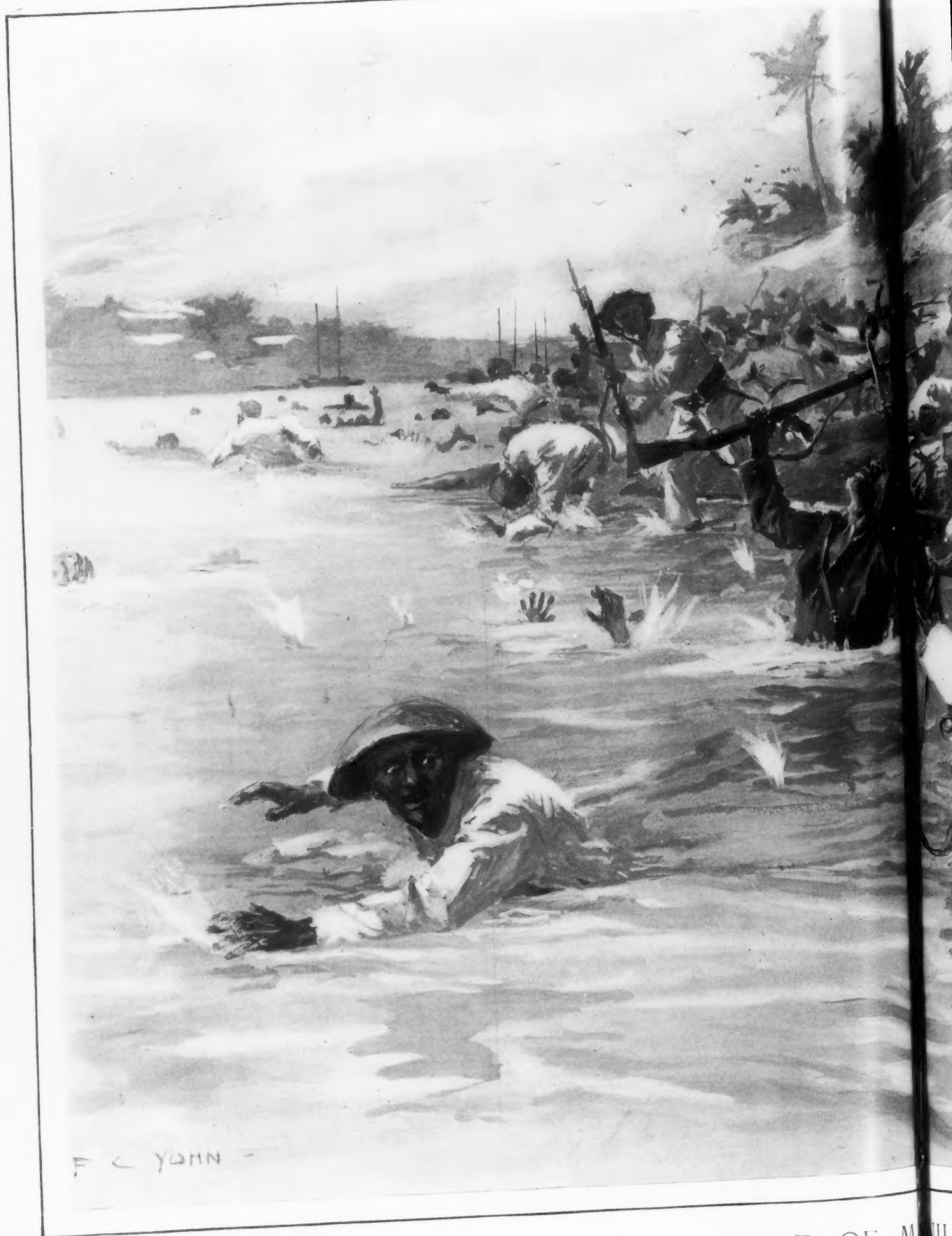
What the squire said in reply, and continued to say until he had made his exit from the Hennion house, is far better omitted. In his wrath he addressed a monologue to his horse, long after he had passed through the gate of Boxley; until, in fact, he met Phil, to whom, as a better object for them than Joggles, the squire at once transferred his vituperations.

Instead of going on in his original direction, Philemon turned his horse and rode along with the squire, taking the rating in absolute silence. Only when Mr. Meredith had expressed and re-expressed all that was in him to say did the young fellow give evidence that his dumbness proceeded from policy.

"Seems ter me, squire," he finally suggested, "like you're layin' up agin me what don't suit you 'bout dad. I've dun my bestest ter do what you and Miss Janice set store by, an' it duz seem ter me anythin' but fairsome ter have a down on me, just because of dad. Tain't my fault I've got him for a father; I hadn't nothin' ter do with it, an' if you have any one ter pick a quarrel with, it must be with God Almighty, who fixed things as they is. I've quit drillin'; I've spoke agin the Congress; an' there ain't nuthin' else I wudn't do ter get Miss Janice."

"Go to the devil, then," advised the squire. "No son of—" Then the squire paused momentarily, and after a brief silence ejaculated "Eh!" After another short intermission he laughed aloud, as if pleased at something which had occurred to him. "Why, Phil, my boy," he cried, slapping his own thigh, "we'll put a great game up on thy dad. We'll show him he's not the only fox herabout."

"And what ere's that?"

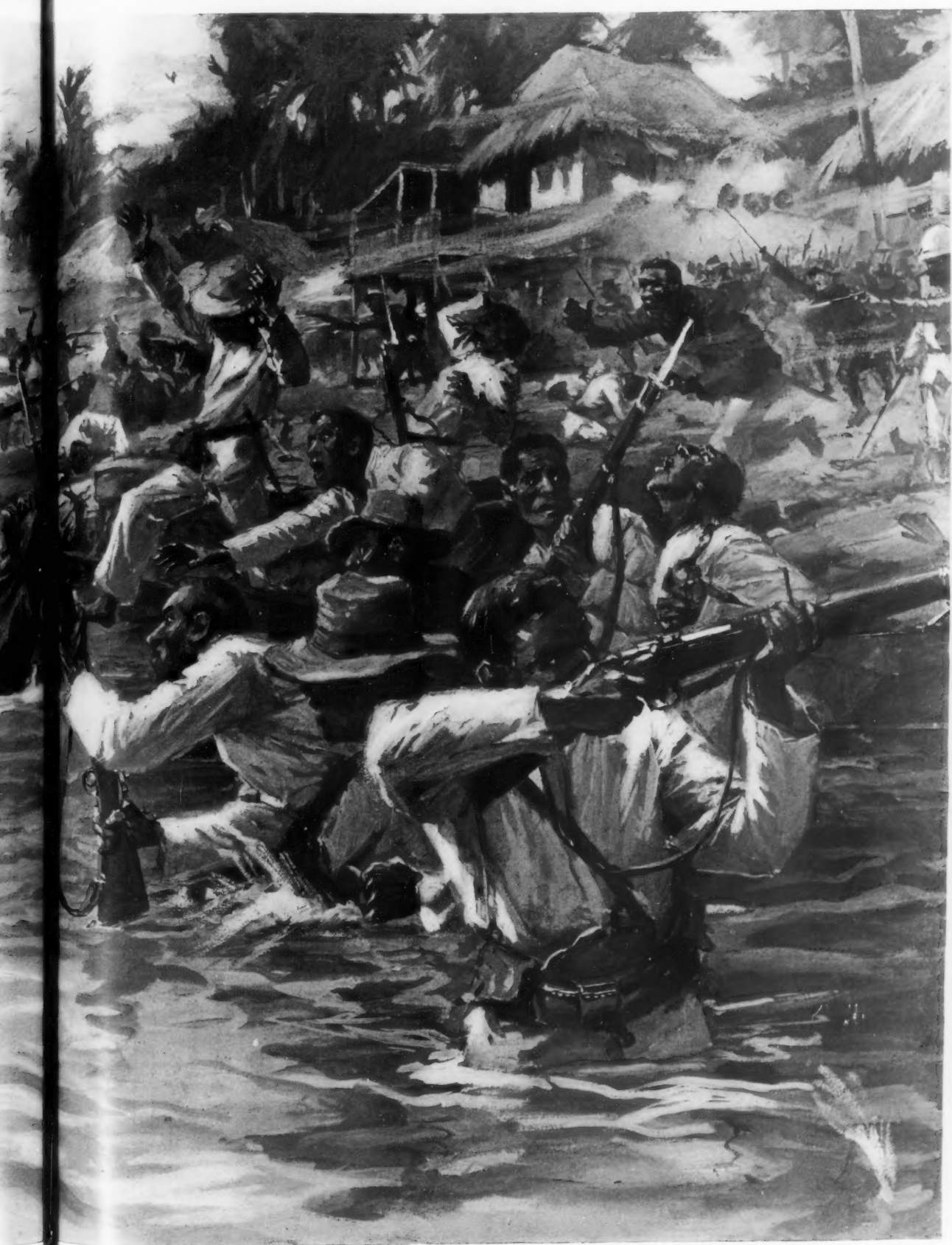


DRAWN FOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY BY F. C. YOHNN

## THE BATTLE OF MANILA

BREAKING BEFORE THE FIERCE ONSLAUGHT OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS, THE FILIPINOS WENT  
LIKE RATS—REPORT OF THE





MANILA. FEBRUARY 4-5

THE FILIPINOS WERE DRIVEN INTO THE PASIG RIVER, WHERE SCORES OF THEM PERISHED  
PORT OF THE MANILA BATTLE

"What say ye to being my double in the poll, lad?"

"Run agin father?" ejaculated Phil.

"Ay. We'll teach him to what trimming and time-serving come. And be damned to him!"

"That ere's all very well for you," responded Hennon, "but he hain't got the whip hand of you like he has of me. He wou'd stand my—"

"He'd have to," gleefully interrupted the squire. "Join hands with me, lad, and I'll fix it so ye can snap your fingers at him."

"But—" began Phil.

"But"—broke in the squire. "Nonsense! No but, lad. Butter—aye, and cream it shall be. Let him turn ye off. There's a home at Greenwood for ye, if he does—and something better than that, too. Sixteen, ye dog! Sweet sixteen, rosy sixteen, bashful sixteen, glowing sixteen, run-away-and-want-to-be-found sixteen!"

"She don't seem ter want me ter find her," sighed Phil.

"Fool!" jeered the father. "There's only two kinds of maids, as ye'd know if ye'd been out in the world as I have; those that want a husband and those that don't. But six months married, and ye can't pick the one from t'other, try ye best. There's nothing brings a girl to the round about so quick as having to do what she don't want. They are born contrary and skittish, and they can't help shying at fences and gates, but give 'em the spur and the whip, and over they go, as happy as a lark. And I say so, Janice will marry ye, and mark my word, come a month she'll be complaining that ye don't fondle her enough."

Mr. Meredith's pictorial powers, far more than his philosophy, were too much for Philemon to resist. He held out his hand saying, "'Tis a bargain, squire; an' I'll set to on a canvass to-day."

"Well said," responded the elder, heartily. "And that's not all, Phil, that ye shall get from it. I've a tidy lot of money loaned to merchants in New York, and I'll get it from them, and ye shall buy the mortgages on thy father's lands. Who'll have the whip hand then, eh? Oh! we'll smoke the old fox before we've done with him. His brush shall be well singed."

The compact thus concluded to their common satisfaction the twain separated, and the squire rode the remaining eight miles in that agreeable state of enjoyment which comes from the sense of triumphing over enemies. His very stride as he stamped through the hall and into the parlor had in it the suggestion that he was planting his heel on some foe, and it was with evident elation that he said:

"Well, lass, I've a husband for ye, so get thy lips and blushes ready for him, against to-morrow!"

"Oh, daddy, no!" cried the girl, ceasing her spinet practice.

"Oh, yes! And no obstinacy, mind. Phil's a good

enough lad for any girl. Where's thy mother that I may tell her?"

"She's in the attic, getting out some whole cloth," answered the girl, and as her father left the room, she leaned forward and rested her burning cheek on the vane of the spinet for an instant as if to cool it. But the color deepened rather than lessened, and a moment later she rose, with her lips pressed into a straight line, and her eyes shining very brightly. "I'll not marry the gawk. No! And if they insist I'll—" Then she paused.

"How did Janice take it?" asked Mrs. Meredith, when the squire had broke his news to her.

"Coldly," responded the father, "but no blubbering this time. The filly's getting used to the idea of a bit, and will go steady from now on." All of which went to show how little the squire understood the nature of women, for the lack of tears should have been the most alarming fact in his daughter's conduct.

When Phil duly put in an appearance on the following day, he was first interviewed by what Janice would have called the attorney for the prosecution, who took him to his office, and insisted, much to the lover's disgust, in hearing what he had done politically. Finally, however, this all-engrossing subject to the office-seeker was, along with Philemon's patience, exhausted, and the squire told his fellow-candidate that the object of his desires could now be seen.

"The lass jumped to her feet as ye rid up, and said she'd some garden matters to tend, so there's the spot to seek her." Then the father continued, "Don't shilly-shally with her, whate'er ye do, unless ye are minded to have balking and kicking for the rest of thy days. I took Matilda—Mrs. Meredith—by surprise once, and before she knew I was there I had her in my arms. And egad! I never let her go, plead her best, till she gave me one of my kisses back. She began to take notice from that day. 'Tis the way of women."

Thus stimulated, Phil entered the garden, prepared to perform most valiant deeds. Unfortunately for him, however, the bondsman had been summoned by Janice to do the digging, and his presence materially altered the situation, and necessitated only a formal greeting.

Having given some directions to Charles for continuation of the work, Janice walked to another part of the garden, apparently quite heedless of Philemon. Her swain of course followed, and the moment they were well out of hearing of the servant, Janice turned upon him and demanded:

"Art thou gentleman enough to keep thy word?"

"I hope as how I am, Miss Janice," stuttered Phil, very much taken aback.

"Wilt give me your promise if I tell you something to repeat it to no one?"

"Certain, Miss Janice, I'll tell nothin' you don't want folks ter know."

"Even daddy and mommy?"

"Cross my heart."

"You see that man over there?"

"Yer mean Charles?"

"Yes. He is desperately in love with me," announced the girl.

"Living jingo! He's been a troublin' you?"

"No. He loves me too much to persecute me, and, besides, he's a gentleman."

"Now, Miss Janice, yer know as how I—"

"Am trying to marry me against my will."

"But the squire says you'll be glad some enough a month gone; that—"

"Ugh!"

"Now please don't—"

"And what I am going to tell you and what you've given your word not to repeat is this: If you persist in trying to marry me, if you so much as try to—to—to be familiar, that moment I'll run off with him—There!"

"You never would!"

"In an instant."

"You'd take a bondsman rather than me?"

The girl colored, but replied "Yes."

"I'll teach him ter have done with his cutty-eyed tricks," roared Phil, doubling up his fists, and turning. "I'll—"

"Mr. Hennon!" exclaimed the girl, her cheeks gone very white. "You gave me your word that—"

"I never gave no word 'bout not thrashing the lick."

"Most certainly you did, for you—you would have to tell him before—and if you do that, I'll—"

"But, Miss Janice. You mustn't disgrace— Damn him! Then Bagby wasn't lyin' when he told me how there'd been talk at the tavern of his bundlin' with you."

For a moment Janice stood speechless, everything about her suggesting the shame she was enduring. "He—he never said that!" she panted more than spoke, as if she had ceased to breathe.

"I told Bagby if he said that he was lyin'; but after—"

"Mr. Hennon, do you intend to insult me as well?"

"No, no, Miss Janice. I don't believe it. 'Twas a lie for certain, and I'm ashamed ter have spoke of it."

With unshed tears of mortification in her eyes Janice turned to go, every other ill forgotten in this last grief.

"Miss Janice," called Phil. "You can't go with-out—"

The girl faced about. "You men are all alike," she cried, interrupting. "You tease, and worry, and torture a girl you pretend to care for, till 'tis past endurance. I hate you, and before I'll—"

"Now, Miss Janice. Say you'll not run off with him. I'll—I'll try ter do as you ask, if only you—"

"So long as you—as you don't—don't bother me, I won't," promised Janice, "but the instant—"

And leaving the sentence thus broken, the girl left Philemon, and fled to her room.



DRAWN BY EMILEN MCCONNELL

"HOW DID JANICE TAKE IT?" ASKED MRS. MEREDITH

## X

### IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY

THE SCHEME devised by Janice to keep Philemon at arms-length would hardly have succeeded for long had not the squire been so preoccupied with the election and with the now active farm work that he paid little heed to the course of true love. Poor Phil was teased by him now and again for his "odiousness," but Janice carefully managed that their interviews were not held in the presence of her parents, and so the elders did not come to a realizing sense of the condition, but really believed that the courtship

was advancing with due progress to the port of matrimony.

Though this was a respite to Janice, she herself knew that it was at best the most temporary of expedients, and that the immediate press of affairs once over, her marriage with Philemon was sure to be pushed to a conclusion. Already her mother's discussions of clothes, of linen, and of furniture were constant reminders of its imminence, and the mere fact that the servants of Greenwood and the neighborhood accepted the matter as settled, made allusions to it too frequent for Janice not to feel that her bondage was inevitable. A dozen times a day the girl would catch her breath or pale or flush over the prospect before her, frightened,

as the bird in the net, not so much by the present situation as by what the future was certain to bring to pass.

A still more serious matter was further to engross her parents' thoughts. One evening late in April, as the squire sat on the front porch resting from his day's labor, Charles, who had been sent to the village on some errand, came cantering up the road, and drew rein opposite.

"Have better care how ye ride that filly, sir," said the squire sharply. "I'll not have her wind broke by hard riding."

"I know enough of horses to do her no harm," answered the man, dismounting easily and gracefully.

(Continued on page 17)



## THE OPERA

THIS MUSICAL season has in America been marked by a veritable *renaissance* of the opera, indications of which are daily coming from Boston and Philadelphia to add to the testimony of the enthusiastic box-holders and subscribers at the Metropolitan Opera House in this city. The attendance at this house has been steadily on the increase, until its capacity has been more than tested. The revival of interest in Italian opera has been as remarkable as has been the unsurpassed work of French artists in the German operas, which have received a very even share of the patronage. The attractions of the week have included excellent repetitions of "Carmen," "Lohengrin," and the "Barber of Seville," with Seubrich's nightingale singing, Edouard de Reszke's charming comedy as Basilio, and the deliciously fresh performance of Thomas Salignac as Almaviva. The second cycle of Wagner's works was a repetition of the excellence of detail which was noted as part of the first cycle, and provided an opportunity for out-of-town music-lovers, which they promptly availed themselves of. Indeed, the season may be said to have reached its highest point of interest in these productions, although no sign of satiety is yet apparent.

Since the close of the cycle, however, there has been a "breathing spell" in which a cooling judgment has had time to weigh and classify the merits of the individual and collective singers, who, under Manager Grau's direction, have been engaging public attention for the past two months. The phenomenal cold weather has played havoc with these delicate-throated folk in the metropolis, but so large are the resources of the present management that no performance has been given which has revealed a weakness in the ranks, unless one may except the one in which Ernest van Dyck was substituted for Jean de Reszke and made his first appearance as Lohengrin. This artificial actor and unpleasing singer is distinctly out of place in a caste headed by Mesdames Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Messieurs Pispham and Edouard de Reszke. There is a fantastic and most obvious striving after effect in most of his work which is irritating and offensive, since it insistently obstructs a free enjoyment of the work of other participating artists. Monsieur van Dyck cannot take rank at present with any of his associates who are cast for leading tenor rôles. Judged purely from a musical standpoint, he is the least meritorious of these. His voice is light, variable, often flat, and always throaty. It is lacking in *timbre* and in intelligent administration. His phrasing is often labored, and his treatment of a high tone, which he prolongs far beyond the limits of the score's requirements or of good taste, is theatrical and unpermissible.

Turning from one new tenor to another, one must regard with fresh pleasure the work of Albert Saléza, since the coming of Jean de Reszke, the younger singer has been less in the public gaze, but he has not been idle. He has been developing his chief rôles to a higher point of excellence than ever. His impersonation of Don Jose has taken on an ease it did not at first possess. He has relaxed yet deepened his acting. His



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE AS CAMILLE

intensity is marvellous, and his realism almost unparalleled. In the smugglers' scene, where, convinced of Carmen's perfidy, Don Jose becomes frenzied at the indifference and contempt she shows him now that the Toreador, Escamillo, has caught her fancy, he springs upon her like a madman and shakes the flippant wanton like a rat. In the fourth act the transition from pleading love to resolute, if ferocious, vengeance is marvellous.

"C'est toi?" contemptuously asks Carmen, scornfully fearless in the security she fancies surrounds her. "C'est moi!" Don Jose pitifully answers, and again throws his love at the feet of the faithless Carmen. Not the least of Saléza's charm is the careful development of such small phrases. Like Madame Nordica, he sometimes charges a single monosyllabic word with a richness of meaning which carries a vastly increased emphasis to his audience. As Don Jose, his stabbing of the traitress in the final scene is so realistic that one shudders lest the descending curtain might shut in a real tragedy. Zélie de Luzzau's death convulsion is a great piece of acting, full of horror though it be, and much of the formerly noticed vulgarity is overshadowed by the powerful, if revolting, performance of the later scenes in the opera. Henri Albers, too, since his recovery from the prevailing epidemic of grippe, has shown his capacity for singing the spirited music of Escamillo with the artistic finish which he displayed upon the occasion of his first appearance in New York. It is to be hoped that Monsieur Albers will be heard again as Wolfram before the season closes.

## THE DRAMA

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE, in New York and in other American cities, has performed the feat of reviving interest in a play produced here only a few years ago by two actors of established reputation. She has a tremendous advantage, however, in the fact that "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is the best drama written by a modern writer of English. A short time ago, as I watched Miss Nethersole as Paula Tanqueray, missing significance after significance in what was, after all, a creditable performance, I kept thinking of Mrs. Kendal—how luminous she had been in this reading, and with what subtlety she had brought out the humorous, the tragic, and the morbid elements of the character.

Not only did Miss Nethersole often miss the fine shades of speech and manner, notable whenever the lines conveyed a subtle humor or gave a chance for vivacity, but she frequently misread her speeches, instead of "emptying" them, getting out all their meat and juice. However, there were whole scenes where she rose mightily to the playwright's ideal, when she showed that she had the capacity to become, with experience and with good training, a very fine actress. To her production of "Camille," Miss Nethersole is

giving this season a fresh interest by dressing the character in the manner of the 1840 period. The same interesting experiment was tried by Sarah Bernhardt in Paris several years ago. As for Miss Nethersole's performance of the Dumas heroine, one can only deplore the bad taste that accompanies so much ability. Miss Nethersole could learn many valuable lessons from the Camille of Madame Modjeska.

"Catherine," now running at Weber and Fields', is the best burlesque I have ever seen. The humor may not be high or fine, but it has a drollery that is absolutely American and deliciously amusing. I can imagine an Englishman, or any other foreigner familiar with our language, sitting through it without cracking a smile. To all Americans, however, within reach of New York, particularly to those who have dyspepsia or business cares or troubles at home, let me offer this advice: Don't miss the new "Catherine." For perfect enjoyment you ought first to have seen Lavelan's play of the same name in which Miss Annie Russell is now touring; then you will understand how skillfully and how legitimately Edgar and Harry B. Smith have satirized it. But even if you haven't seen the original work, you will appreciate the fun in the burlesque. Miss Fay Templeton, like Miss Russell, presents "Catherine" as the meek but courageous support of her family, teaching, however, instead of music, the art of manipulating the sewing-machine. When we are introduced to the family, we learn that they are all very happy, for the landlord has just raised the rent. When Catherine receives the news, she says simply: "I'm glad the landlord has raised the rent; we never could." Then she turns to her father, who is putting on his silk hat, and remarks: "Yes, father, go out and take a walk, and perhaps you'll get run over by a cable-car." As the old man leaves, he says: "I'll try to bring home something for the children—the grip or something." The Duke de Cococo presently appears, "looking for a matrimonial sinecure." He has taken sewing-machine lessons from Catherine and he is convinced that she could support him in comfort. As he is deeply in debt, he has a strong claim on her affections. So, with the consent of his mother, a mammoth lady with a blond wig, a deep masculine voice, a black velvet gown decorated with birds, and a fascinating little skip, he proposes to Catherine and learns that she loves him. This seems hard on George Mantelpiece, an intense young man with so stiff an upper lip that he has developed a wire moustache, who has long adored her and is already engaged to her. In time, when Catherine becomes a Duchess, she has so many sewing-machine pupils among the nobility that her father, who has developed a mania for using a pair of gardener's shears, devotes a good deal of time to cutting up bank-notes, varying the occupation by snipping off the fringe of the couches and by clipping the *portières*. The piece closes with a new and tuneful coo-song sung by "Catherine" in Miss Templeton's most unctuous manner. The best work is done by Mr. Dave Warfield, who, as the old father, not only acts with a most amusing seriousness, but displays a make-up that could not be surpassed, and by Mr. Charles J. Ross, who, as the Duke de Cococo, gives a remarkably clever and accurate imitation of Mr. Frank Worthing's Duke de Coutras. Mr. Peter F. Bailey is a ludicrous figure as the Duchess. JOHN D. BARRY.



MLLE. FRANCES SAVILLE, IN "MANON"



MLLE. MOLKE-KELLOGG

# WEBER

WEBER WAREROOMS  
Fifth Ave., and 16th Street  
NEW YORK

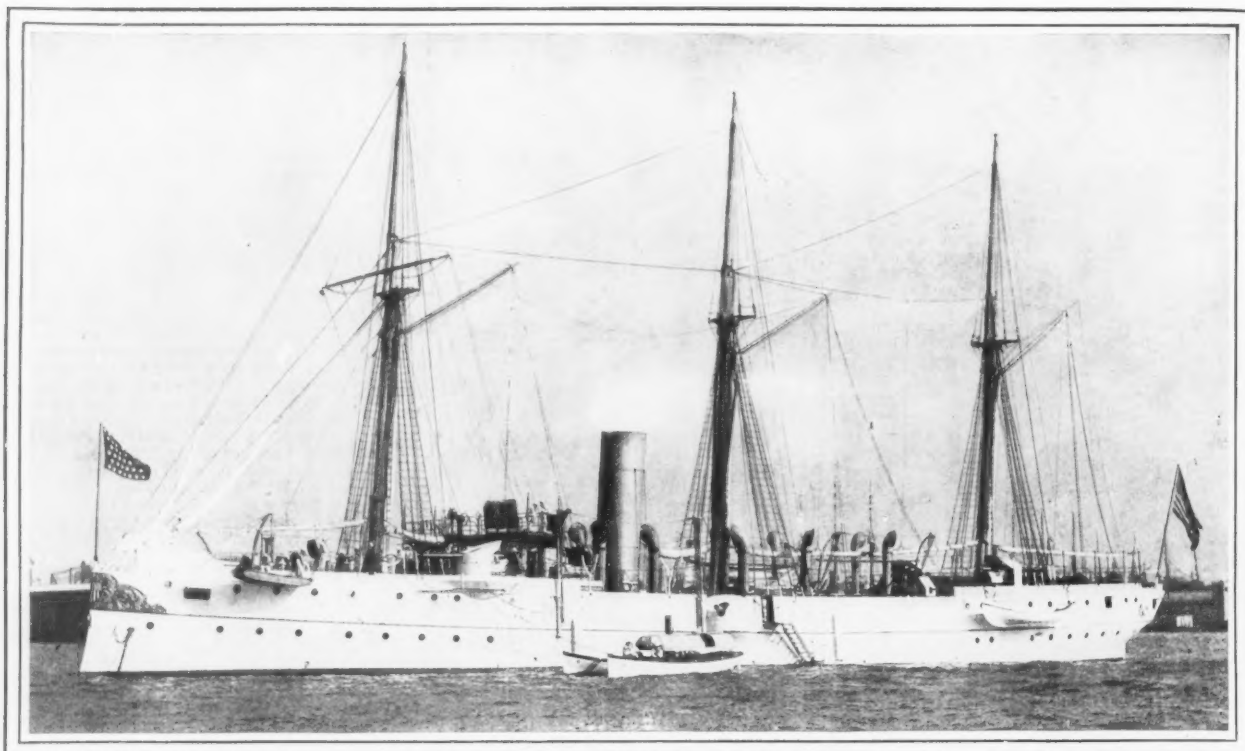
Renowned Throughout the  
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# PIANOS

## SYMPATHETIC TONE

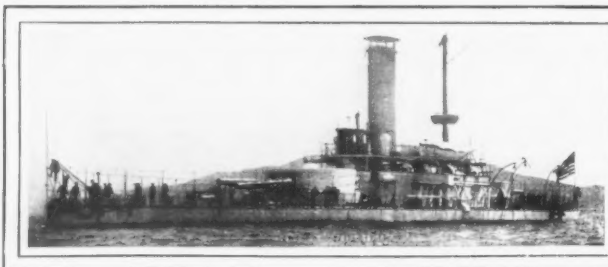
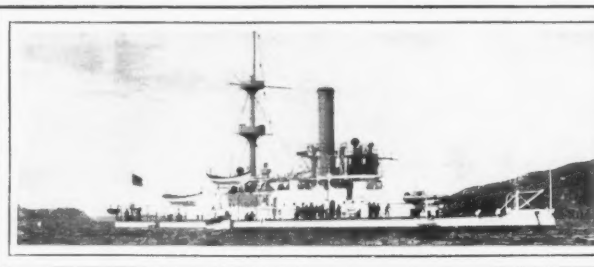
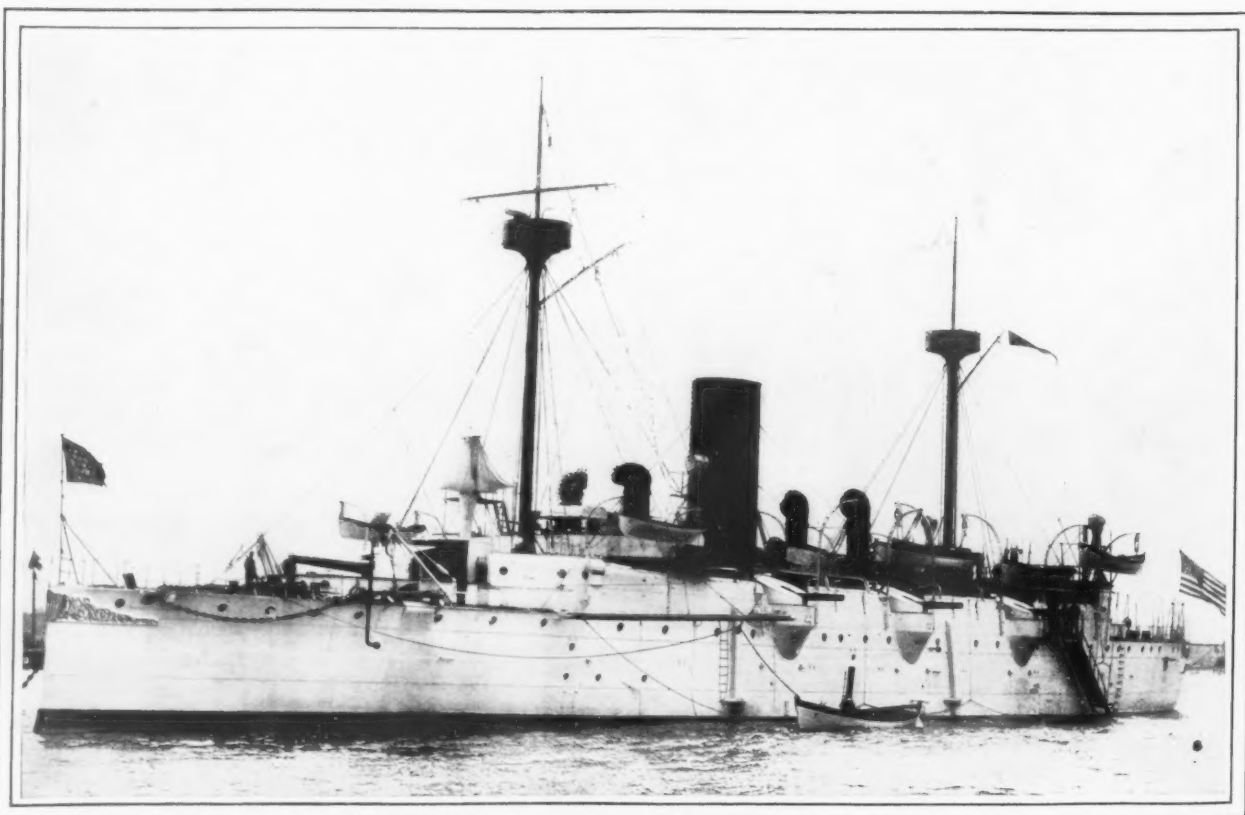
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THE DOUBLE-TURRET MONITOR MONTEREY,  
Commander E. H. C. LutzTHE DOUBLE-TURRET MONITOR MONADNOCK,  
Captain W. H. Whiting

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THE PROTECTED CRUISER CHARLESTON, CAPTAIN HENRY GLASS

VESSELS WHICH TOOK ACTIVE PART IN THE BATTLE OF MANILA, FEBRUARY 4

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## JANICE MEREDITH

(Continued from page 14)

"and I rode a bit quick, 'tis because I've news that needs wings."

"What's to do?" demanded the master, laying down the "Rivington's Royal Gazette" he had been reading.

"A I was buying the nails," replied the servant, speaking with obvious excitement, "Mr. Bessel rode up to the tavern with a letter from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to the southward; and as 'twas of some moment, while he waited, I took a copy of it." The groom held out a paper, his hand shaking a little in his excitement, and with an eager look on his face he watched the squire read the following:

"Water Town Wednesday Morning near 11 o'Clock.

To all friends of American liberty, be it known that this morning before break of day, a Brigade, consisting of about 1000 or 1200 Men, landed at Phipp's Farm at Cambridge and marched to Lexington, where they found a Company of our Militia in Arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation and killed 6 Men & wounded 4 others—By an express from Boston we find another Brigade are now upon their March from Boston, supposed to be about 1000—The Bearer Israel Bissel is charged to alarm the Country quite to Connecticut; and all Persons are desired to furnish him with fresh Horses, as they may be needed—I have spoken with several, who have seen the dead & wounded.

J. Palmer one of the Committee of safety Forwarded from Worcester April 19, 1775.

Brooklyn—Thursday	11 o'Clock
Norwich	4 o'Clock
New London	7 o'Clock
Lynne—Friday Morning	1 o'Clock
Say Brook	4 o'Clock
Shillingsworth	7 o'Clock
E. Gillford	8 o'Clock
Gulford	10 o'Clock
Bradford	12 o'Clock

New Haven—April 21  
Reed & forwarded on certain Intelligence  
Fairfield April 22d 8 o'Clock  
New York Committee Chamber 4 o'clock.  
23d April 1775 P.M.

Reed the within Act by Express, forw'd by Express to N Brunswick with directions to stop at Elizabeth Town & acquaint the Committee there with the foregoing particulars by order

J. S. Low, Chairman."

"Huh!" grunted the squire. "I said the day would come when British regulars would teach the scamps a lesson. The rascals got their bellyful, no doubt; 'tis to be hoped that it will bring law and quiet once again in the land."

"'Twill more likely be the match that fires the mine. You've little idea, Mr. Meredith, how strong and universal the feeling is against Great Britain."

"'Tis not as strong as British bayonets, that may be to, fellow."

The servant shook his head doubtfully. "Twill take a long sword to reach this far, and 'tise is not the man to handle it."

"Ods life! What know ye of Gage?" swore the squire. "If every covenant man doesn't think himself the better of a major-general or a magistrate!"

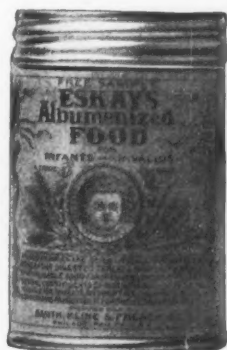
"Had you ever made the voyage from England you'd appreciate the difficulties. 'Tis as he a military folly to suppose that if America holds together she can be conquered by bayonets as 'tis to suppose that she'll allow a rotten Parliament three thousand miles away to rule her."

"Have done with such talk! What does a tongue like you know of Parliament, except that it passes the laws ye run from. 'Tis the law of ye—debtors, runaways, and such trash—that is making all this trouble."

The servant laughed ironically. "Fools do more harm in the world than knaves."

"What mean ye by that?" demanded the squire hotly.

"'Tis as reasonable to hold the American cause bad because a few bad men take advantage of it as 'tis to blame the flock of sheep

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CAN OFESKAY'S  
Albumenized  
FOOD

## THE MOTHER OF THIS HEALTHY, HAPPY BABY WRITES:

GENTLEMEN—It gives me great pleasure to recommend ESKAY'S FOOD, as it was the means of saving my baby's life. When our baby was four weeks old, he was taken very sick and his stomach would not retain anything until we tried your ESKAY'S FOOD. He retained that from the first feeding. At the age of three months he weighed sixteen pounds, and has been gaining at the rate of a pound a week ever since.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1898.  
ESKAY'S ALBUMENIZED FOOD is the ideal food for Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and Dyspeptics, or those suffering from weakness or irritability of the stomach from any cause. Costs only 8 cents a day, including milk and cream, for a baby three months of age. Its composition, Egg-Albumen with Cereals, is approved by the most eminent physicians. We want every mother whose baby is not thriving to try Eskay's Food free of cost. Send your name and address (mentioning Collier's Weekly), and a sample can size of above will be sent you free. SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO., Phila., Pa.

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FREE TO  
EVERY MOTHER

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Disordered Liver  
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SENATOR DEPEW  
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CAPT. SIGSBEE  
CAPT. EVANS

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA  
COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL  
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE  
THE PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA  
THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, etc., etc.

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Chicago, Spaulding & Co., Jewelers.  
Detroit, (219 Woodward Ave.), Grinnell Bros.  
Grand Rapids, J. A. J. Friedrich.  
Indianapolis, Wulfschneider & Son.  
Kansas City, Mo., Schneider Arms Co.  
Louisville, J. W. Leckie & Bro.  
Montreal, H. A. Nelson & Sons Co.  
Minneapolis, W. J. Dyer & Bro.  
Milwaukee, Wm. J. Flanner.  
New Orleans, La., Junius Hart.  
Norfolk, Va., Wallace Bros.

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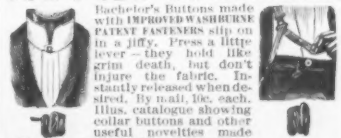
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*Endorsed by Every Physician  
Writes Carl H. Augustine to  
Fit all Figures, Slender, Firm  
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Ninety-eight per cent. of its wear-  
ers blessed. Thousands of them  
write like this:

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I was well pleased with my Brace from the  
beginning. After wearing it four  
weeks, I am delighted with it;  
would not exchange it for  
money or anything else.

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for it. I had suffered a great  
time with falling womb, pain-  
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Mrs. W. J. McGray

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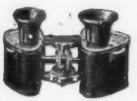
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should have our New Improved  
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Bath Cabinet (re-  
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opens the pores all over the  
body, and sweats out of  
the system all impure  
and poisonous matter  
which causes disease.  
Gives absolute clean-  
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body healthy and vigor-  
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Reduces surplus flesh; cures rheuma-  
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steamer, used in conjunction with the Cabinet,  
in which the face is given the same vapor treat-  
ment as the body. The only harmless and sure  
method of drawing away all impurities, leaving  
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**WANTED AGENTS** 50 Lady and 100 Gent Agents to sell our  
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that individual came forward. "Is the squire  
to home, miss?" he asked, and, receiving the  
reply that he was in his office, Joe volunteered  
the information that a wish to talk with the  
lord of Greenwood about the election was the  
motive of his call. "I want to see if we can't  
fix things between us."

Scarcely had he spoken when there was a  
sudden rush of men, who seemed to appear  
from nowhere, and at the same instant Joe  
gave a shove to the bond-servant, which,  
being entirely unexpected, sent him sprawling  
on the grass, where he was pinioned by two  
of the party.

"Keep your mouth shut, or I'll have to  
choke you," said Bagby to Janice, as she  
opened her mouth to scream. "Two of you  
stand by her and keep her quiet. Sharp now,  
fellows, he's in his office. Have him out, and  
some of you start a fire, quick."

The orders were obeyed with celerity, and  
as some rushed into the hall and dragged forth  
the squire, struggling, the scene was lighted  
by the blazing up of a bunch of hay, which  
had appeared as if by magic, and on which  
sticks of wood were quickly burning. Over  
the fire a pot, swung on a stick upheld by two  
men, was placed, telling a story of intention  
only too obvious.

"There ain't no sort of use cussing like  
that, squire," said Bagby. "We've got a  
thing or two to say, an' if you won't listen  
to it quiet, why we'll fill your mouth with a  
lump of tar, to give you something to chew on  
while we say it. Cussin' won't prevent our  
giving you a bishop's coat; so if you don't  
want it, have done, an' listen to what we have  
to propose."

"Well?" demanded the squire.  
"We've stood your conduct just as long as  
it was possible, squire," went on Bagby, "an'  
been forbearin', hopin' you'd mend your ways.  
But it's no use, an' so we've come up this even-  
in', to give you a last chance to put yourself  
right, for we're a peace-lovin', law-abidin' lot,  
an' don't want to use nothin' but moral suasion,  
as the parson puts it, unless you make us."

"That's it. Give it to him, Joe," said some  
one, approvingly.

"Now that the reg'lers of old Guelph have  
begun slaughterin' the sons of liberty, we have  
decided to put an end to snakes in the grass,  
an' so you can come to the face-about, or you  
can have a coat of tar, an' a ride on a rail out  
of the county. An' what's more, when you're  
once out, you're to stay out, mind. Which is  
your choice?"

"What do you want me to do?" demanded the  
squire, sullenly.

"First off we're tired of your brag that tea's  
drunk on your table. You're to give us all  
you've got, and you're not to get any new,  
whether 'tis East India or smuggled."

"I agree to that."

"Secondly," went on Bagby, in a sing-song  
voice, much as if he was reading a series of  
resolutions, "you're to sign the Congress As-  
sociation, an' live up to it."

The squire looked to right and left, as if con-  
sidering some outlet, but there were men all  
about him, and after a pause he merely nodded  
his head.

"You're gettin' mighty reasonable, squire,"  
remarked Bagby with a grin. "Lastly, we  
don't want to be represented in Assembly  
by such a king's man, an' so you're to de-  
cline a poll."

"If the electors don't want me, let them say  
so at the election."

"Some of your tenants are 'feared to vote  
against you, an' we intend that this election  
shall be unanimous for the friends of liberty.  
Will you decline a poll?"

"Now damn me if—" began the squire.

"Come, come, squire," interrupted an elderly  
man. "Ye've got no chance of election from  
the fact, so what's the use of sticking?"

"I wash my hands of ye," roared the squire.

"Have whom ye want for what ye want. I've  
done with serving a lot of ingrates. Ye can  
come to me in the future on your knees, but  
ye'll not get me to—"

"That's just what we wants," broke in Joe.  
"If you'd always been so open to public opin-  
ion, we'd have had no cause for complaint  
against you. An' now, squire, since a united  
(Continued on page 22)

Only one original—many counterfeits. Abbott's the  
Original Angostura Bitters eclipses all. See the name  
on every bottle. Get it at grocers or druggists.

**UTAH MINES**  
The Utah mining camps are fast forging to the  
front. The Tintic district, Bingham, Park City,  
Mercur, La Sal and Gold Mountain are all located  
on the line of the Rio Grande Western Railway.  
Two trains daily from Denver via Denver and Rio  
Grande or Colorado Midland and Rio Grande West-  
ern. For Pamphlets, etc., write F. A. Wadleigh,  
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WHISKEY, HOLLAND GIN, TOM GIN,  
VERMOUTH, AND YORK.


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PREJUDICED AGAINST A  
BOTTLED COCKTAIL UNTIL  
YOU HAVE TRIED THE CLUB  
PRINCIPLE IS  
BRAND THE INGREDIENTS  
CORRECT AND THE RESULT  
THE BEST AND ANY COCKTAIL  
IS ALL THAT ANY COCKTAIL  
DRINKER CAN DESIRE. TRY  
THEM AND SATISFY YOURSELF.  
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Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee  
or Food.

Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package  
by Sending Name and Address.

Some time ago a well known business man  
whose stomach and nerves were ruined by the  
tobacco habit was secretly given a remedy by  
his wife and he never knew what cured him of  
the habit. He suddenly evinced such a dislike  
for tobacco that he concluded the weed had  
finally floored him and that his own determina-  
tion made him quit. She then treated her son,  
a young man just 21. He was a cigarette fiend,  
inhaling the deadly fumes almost constantly,  
and he too was made sick of the "weed." His  
mother enjoys a quiet laugh to herself at the  
manner in which the young man tells of how  
he came to the conclusion that cigarettes were  
"drugged and poisoned nowadays and not fit  
to smoke."

The remedy is odorless and tasteless, can be  
mixed with coffee or food, and when taken into  
the system a man cannot use tobacco in any  
form. The remedy contains nothing that could  
possibly do injury. It is simply an antidote  
for the poisons of tobacco, and takes nicotine  
out of the system. It will cure even the con-  
firmed cigarette fiend, and is a Godsend to  
mothers who have growing boys addicted to  
the smoking of cigarettes. The remedy is  
called Tobacco Specific, and a free trial pack-  
age of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon  
application to Rogers Drug & Chemical Co.,  
278 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, O. This will  
help any woman to solve the problem of curing  
her husband, son or brother of a habit that un-  
dermines the health, leaving the body sus-  
ceptible to numerous lingering and dangerous  
diseases.

**The Anabastor Pipe** CANNOT BE TOLD FROM CHALK,  
holds an ordinary pipe full tobacco  
and will last 10 years. Sam-  
ple for mail with order at 25c. 100c.  
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one cent in advance; shipped anywhere, to  
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the popular Curb Link,  
size, both in pattern and  
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and open with a very pretty  
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valuable. We give every man or  
woman a Solid Gold Laid Bracelet  
which we will buy back  
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solid gold pattern and uncompar-  
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we give it free for sending of our  
Perfume and Soap case. W. S. HENSON, Box 150, New York.

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There is much pleasure and money in it. For  
only 5 cents we will start you with an Album  
and 50 different stamps from Cuba, Phil. Isl.,  
Porto Rico, etc., and our 50-page list, etc. No  
Buy Old Stamps. Standard Stamp Co., London, W.

# THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF The Equitable Life Assurance Society Of the United States

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898

ASSETS	
Bonds and Mortgages . . . . .	\$34,724,277.55
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages . . . . .	26,063,423.53
United States Stocks, State and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1898 (market value over cost, \$11,478,910.73) . . . . .	157,207,562.55
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1898, \$14,520,910.00) . . . . .	11,431,535.55
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings . . . . .	14,346,910.11
Cash in Banks at interest . . . . .	9,056,737.55
Balance due from agents . . . . .	252,786.50
Interest and Rents due (\$179,646.83) and accrued (\$369,524.37) . . . . .	549,171.20
Premiums due and in process of collection . . . . .	2,549,079.00
Deferred Premiums . . . . .	2,187,815.00
<b>Total Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>\$258,369,298.54</b>

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1898, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31, 1898.

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.  
ALFRED W. MAINE, 2d Auditor.

LIABILITIES	
Assurance Fund (or Reserve) on all existing policies by Society's valuation (Computation by N. Y. Insurance Department \$198,879,737, as stated below) . . . . .	\$198,898,259.00
All other Liabilities . . . . .	2,160,550.27
<b>Total Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>\$201,058,809.27</b>
<b>Surplus . . . . .</b>	<b>\$57,310,489.27</b>

In the foregoing Statement the rate of interest assumed for the future in computing the reserve on each class of policies corresponds with the rate which was employed in computing the premiums on the same, as stated in the Superintendent's certificate below.

If, in computing the Reserve on all outstanding policies, it should be assumed that only 3 per cent. will be realized in the future, the Surplus Assets, after deducting all liabilities, would be \$34,902,400.

The Society holds a larger amount of Assets in excess of Total Liabilities than any other life assurance company in the United States or Europe on similar computations.

All interest actually realized in excess of the rates assumed, will be added to surplus for the benefit of policyholders.

An apportionment of profits will be made as usual to policyholders during the year 1899 in the manner specified in their respective policies.

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.

J. G. VAN CISE, Actuary.

R. G. HANN, Assistant Actuary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JANUARY 31, 1899.

I hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of Section Eighty-four of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, and in conformity with the rates assumed in the calculation of premiums on the policies so valued, I have caused the policy obligations of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1898, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality, at four per cent. interest; and the American Experience Table of Mortality, at three per cent. interest; and the American Experience Table of Mortality, at three and one-half per cent. interest; and I find the same to be \$198,879,737.

LOUIS F. PAVN, Superintendent of Insurance.

## DIRECTORS.

Henry B. Hyde,  
Louis Fitzgerald,  
Chauncey M. Depew,  
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Marcellus Hartley,  
H. M. Alexander,  
Cornelius N. Bliss,  
Henry G. Marquand,  
James H. Hyde,  
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T. Jefferson Coolidge,  
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Samuel M. Inman,  
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E. Boudinot Colt,  
Joseph T. Low,  
Alanson Trask,  
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## OFFICERS.

Henry B. Hyde, *President*,

James W. Alexander, *Vice-President*,  
Gage E. Tarbell, *Third Vice-President*,  
Thomas D. Jordan, *Comptroller*,  
Sidney D. Ripley, *Treasurer*,

James H. Hyde, *Second Vice-President*,  
George T. Wilson, *Fourth Vice-President*,  
William Alexander, *Secretary*,  
William H. McIntyre, *Assistant Secretary*,

James B. Loring, *Registrar*,  
Edward W. Lambert, Edward Curtis, *Medical Directors*.

## INCOME

Premium Receipts . . . . .	\$39,371,421.59
Cash received for Interest and from other sources . . . . .	10,877,865.19
<b>Income . . . . .</b>	<b>\$50,249,286.78</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Death Claims . . . . .	\$12,982,474.76
Matured and Discounted Endowments . . . . .	1,374,732.37
Annuities . . . . .	567,905.38
Surrender Values . . . . .	2,885,442.05
Matured Tontine Values . . . . .	3,150,224.00
Dividends paid to Policyholders . . . . .	3,059,744.86
<b>Paid Policyholders . . . . .</b>	<b>\$24,020,523.42</b>
Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange . . . . .	4,558,406.67
All other payments; Taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c. . . . .	4,175,022.14
<b>Disbursements . . . . .</b>	<b>\$32,753,952.23</b>

## ASSURANCE

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES

<b>Outstanding Assurance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$987,157,134.00</b>
Assurance applied for in 1898 . . . . .	\$198,362,617.00
Examined and Declined . . . . .	30,318,878.00
<b>New Assurance Issued . . . . .</b>	<b>\$168,043,739.00</b>

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1898, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT, J. H. DUNHAM,  
T. S. YOUNG, H. J. FAIRCHILD, } Special Committee  
C. B. ALEXANDER. } of the Board of Directors.





THE START

ADJUSTING A RUNNER

THE FINISH



INTO THE EYE OF THE WIND



PICTURES BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, JAMES H. HARE

THE CLUB HOUSE AND RENDEZVOUS

ICE-YACHTING ON ORANGE LAKE NEAR NEWBURG, N. Y.

## JANICE MEREDITH

(Continued from page 19)

land is what we want, while your daughter gets the tea and a pen to sign the Association, do the thing up handsome by singing the liberty song."

"Burn me if I will," cried the owner of Greenwood, like many another, yielding big points without much trouble, but obstinate over the small ones.

"Is that far about melted?" inquired Bagby.

"Just the right consistency, Joe," responded one of the polo holders.

"Better sing it, squire," advised Bagby. "We know your not much at a song, but the sentiments is what we like."

Once again the beset man looked to right and left, rage and mortification united. Then, with a remark below his breath, he sang in a very tuneless bass, that wavered at will between flat and sharp, with not a little falsetto:

"Come join hand in hand, brave Americans all,  
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's call;  
No tyrannous Acts shall suppress your just claim  
Or stain with dishonor America's Name."

In Freedom we're born and in Freedom we'll live,

Our Purposes are ready—

Steady, Friends, Steady—

Not as Slaves, but as Freemen our Money we'll give."

"That's enough!" remarked the ringleader. "Now, Watson, let the squire sign that broadside. Take the pot off, boys, and dump the tea on the fire. Good-evening, squire, an' sweet dreams to you; I hope 'twill

be long afore you make us walk eight miles again. Fall in, Invincibles. You've struck your first blow for freedom."

For a moment the steady tramp of the departing men was all that broke the stillness of the night; but as they marched they fell into song, and there came drifting back to the trio standing silent about the porch the air of "Hearts of Oak," and the words:

"Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all!

To be free is to live, to be slaves is to fall;

Has the land such a dastard, as e'er corns not a lord,

Who dreads not a fether much more than a sword?

In freedom we're born, and like sons of the brave,

We'll never surrender.

But swear to defend her,

And scorn to survive, if unable to save."

[To be continued.]



DRAWN BY EMILE McCONNELL

Over the fire a pot was placed, telling the story of intention only too obvious

## SPORTS OF THE AMATEUR ON FIELD AND WATER

"Who misses or who wins the prize,  
Go lose or conquer as you can;  
But if you fail or if you rise,  
Be each, pray God, a gentleman!"

THE snappiest game of the season, ice-hockey thus far, was the one played between the tail-enders of the Amateur Hockey League series, Montclair and St. Nicholas—although it is queer to have to refer to St. Nicholas in such a way—on January 24. There was no let-up on the part of the players, all through the game, the men vying with one another in speed and aggressiveness if not always in point of skill. The result was a contest of the blood-fighting sort, whereof the spectators were glad.

Montclair won strictly on the merits of her play, 5—1, although Umpire Belden subsequently admitted that the first score was not really a goal. He said he didn't like to change his hastily-made decision, or he would have acknowledged the mistake at the time. The League should see that this young man does not officiate at future games. Imagine the grievous wrong which would have been inflicted on the losers had the score been, say 1—0.

The St. Nicholas team is appropriately uniformed. Excepting Callender and Secum, they are indeed a green team. They are hard workers and men of superior intelligence, but, barring Conway, none of them will ever be a brilliant hockeyist. Conway is a

South Orange player of much promise; he has speed and dexterity, and is an artful dodger. Blair, the Princeton golfer, has a good eye and will make an excellent goal-keeper with proper experience, of which he now shows a decided lack. Howard Brokaw's chief trouble is his poor skating. As Callender is the only really expert forward they have at present, the weakness of the St. Nicholas's attack may readily be seen. On the 24th, the puck was in the vicinity of Montclair's goal oftener than it was near St. Nicholas's, and there were more frequent shots, yet they were weak and inaccurate, until late in the second half, when of a sudden they seemed to improve; but Hayward, the Montclair goal-tend, was out to redeem himself and he did it. Many apparently sure goals were cleanly stopped and turned aside by the stocky ex-Canadian player.

Montclair's men are splendid skaters, all of them being quick, shifty and strong on their feet. If their team-work and knowledge of the game equalled their skating they would be giving Brooklyn a good rub for first honors. They still make the error of playing the heavy but accurate Williams at cover. It is distinctly not his place. He should play point and let Koehler or Max Hornbeck serve as cover-point.

Columbia gave Yale a good run for her money—if such a figure of speech is permissible when referring to an amateur contest—on January 25 in their game at Brooklyn. It was the second in the intercollegiate series and was won by Yale, 2—0.

Both teams were lively, and thus covered a multi-

tude of sins. The number of hard stops by both goal-tenders also contributed to the enjoyment of the on-lookers. Smith, of Yale, has been referred to frequently by New York critics as a superior goal, and he fully justified their good opinion in the Columbia game. Palmer, Stoddard, and Barnett made three dashing forwards, particularly the first-named, whose work was brilliant. Pell and Huntington played good hockey for Columbia, but their well-directed shots were always intercepted by the alert Smith.

## SKATING

At the annual championship meeting of the Skating Association of Canada, held in the Montreal A.A.A. rink, the Canadians turned the tables on the Americans for the Poughkeepsie results by winning nearly everything in sight. "Jimmy" Drury of Montreal won every one of the amateur events save the two hundred yards, which another Montreal man, Brannan of the Shamrocks, won from Charlie McClave in twenty-one seconds. The duel between the professionals John Nielsen and Johnson, the old bicyclist and a wonder on wheel and runner, was highly interesting, Johnson winning the half-mile and taking second place in the mile and five-mile, while Nielsen won the mile, three-mile, and five-mile. Montreal and Minneapolis between them swept the field in amateur and professional contests. Plikie was the only amateur to hold Drury, tying him in the half-mile, but losing the skate-off for the decision in the three-mile, which Drury won in 9.19 4-5. Irwin of Montreal took the hurdles and Stephen of Montreal the backward half.

WALTER CAMP.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

**\$26 REAL BARGAINS**  
Road Wagons at \$16.45  
Top Road Wagons at \$22.50  
Top Buggies at \$26.00  
Surreys \$43.50, Phonos \$37;  
Spring Wagons \$29; Single  
Barns \$3.75; Farm Har-  
nesses \$12. Also Carts, Saddles  
and everything in the vehicle  
line at lowest wholesale prices. All correct in style,  
quality and workmanship. Buy direct from factory.  
Save dealer's profits. We sell one or more as low as  
others sell in car lots, and ship C. O. D. with privilege  
of examination. Guaranteed as represented or money  
refunded. Write for catalogue and testimonials **Free**.  
CASH BUYERS' UNION, 156 W. Van Buren St. B-47, Chicago.

**WANTED** RELIABLE MEN in every  
locality, local or traveling, to  
introduce a new discovery and  
keep our show cards tacked up  
on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and  
country, steady employment, commission or salary;  
\$65.00 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES not  
to exceed \$2.50 per day; money deposited in any bank  
at start if desired. Write for particulars.  
THE GLOBE MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO.,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**\$29.50 Buys a New Victor** (with  
both parts of the machine). Capital  
light or heavy work, guaranteed for  
10 years. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.  
\$22.00 Buys a Victor  
Church or Parlor ORGAN. Guaranteed  
and for 25 yrs. 30 Days Free Trial.  
Catalogue Free. Address Dept. 126,  
VICTOR MANUFACTURING CO.,  
150-200 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**LADIES** I Make Big Wages  
At Home  
and want all to have the same op-  
portunity. It's VERY PLEASANT  
work and will easily pay \$15 weekly. This is no decep-  
tion. I want no money, as I will gladly send full particulars  
and send 25 stamps. Mrs. A. H. Higgins, Box 122 Lawrence, Mich.

**Drugs Destroy**  
the lining of the stom-  
ach, and cause untold  
trouble. Give your  
stomach a rest, stop  
taking medicine, try  
an Electropoise.  
It will do the  
work of medi-  
cine, do it bet-  
ter, and leave  
your stomach in normal condition.

The trouble with most sick people is that  
in their anxiety to get well they try first this  
nostrum, then that, until the poor stomach  
rebels and calls a halt. There's a better  
way. What the body needs is oxygen; more  
oxygen. The Electropoise is simply an instru-  
ment, which when applied to the ankle or wrist  
for a short period each day polarizes the body  
and enables it to take on oxygen more freely.  
Get well and keep well by using the Electro-  
poise; used once a day will keep the Doctor  
away.

## Extracts from Letters by Famous People.

MISS CLARA BARTON, PRESIDENT RED CROSS ARME-  
NIAN RELIEF EXPEDITION, writes from Constantinople: "As  
you remember, I am not an entire stranger to the vir-  
tues of the Electropoise, and I will take great pleasure  
in passing your offering to afflicted humanity."

REAR-ADMIRAL LUCE, U. S. N., Retired, writes from  
his home in Newport, R. I.: "It gives me pleasure  
to inform you that the Electropoise has been used in my  
family for the past eighteen months with most satis-  
factory results."

REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR, BISHOP OF AFRICA, writes  
from 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y.: "I have used the Electro-  
poise with quite satisfactory results, and know of its  
use by others with decided benefit."

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON HORATIO GATES, 3422 Euclid  
Ave., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "Last winter my  
daughter was attacked by La Grippe and through the  
ravages of this mysterious disease reduced to a helpless  
cripple. In eight weeks after the first application of  
the Electropoise my little girl was fully restored."

DR. C. COLEBORE, of Holland, N. Y., a graduate of  
the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo,  
says: "In La Grippe I have never failed to get diseased  
action under control, in a few days, sometimes within  
twenty-four or thirty-six hours, with the Electro-  
poise."

"SCHEIRO," THE PALMER, writes from London, Eng-  
land: "I cannot speak too highly of the Electropoise.  
As a restorer of nerve-power it is without an equal."

AGENTS WANTED in every city, county and  
State to sell the Electropoise. Agents already making  
from \$25 to \$100 a month, and some of the best Terri-  
tory open to applicants. Many of our best Agents are  
women.

Send address and that of your invalid friends for  
112-page book, free, which gives the wonderful testi-  
mony of cures for general and nervous debility, gout,  
rheumatism, hay fever, dyspepsia, chronic headache,  
insomnia, kidney and liver troubles.

THE ELECTROPOISE CO., 202 5th Ave., N. Y.

## No Money in Advance!

**VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS**  
and other musical instruments sent C. O. D. subject to  
examination without one cent in advance. Buy direct  
from factory at wholesale prices. Save dealer's last  
profits. Here are three leaders that cannot be dupli-  
cated anywhere. A sweet-toned Mandolin \$14.95.  
Equal to others sold by dealers at \$20.00. A high  
grade, handsomely finished, \$26.00 Guitar for \$19.95.  
An \$8.00 Stradivarius model Violin, including the  
fit of bow, case, rosin, extra set strings and in-  
struction book for \$11.15. Banjos \$1.25 and up.  
Music Boxes \$10. Cornets \$6.25. Flutes \$12.50 and up.  
Organs \$21.75 and up, sent on 30 days free trial of  
factory prices. Large Russell Instrument, Piano  
and Organ Catalogue **FREE**, explaining all  
about our "no money in advance plan."

**CASH BUYERS' UNION,**

160 W. Van Buren St., B-47, Chicago.

## REDUCED TO \$3.50.

To place our new improved Thermal  
Vapor Bath Cabinet in every home,  
we send them complete for 30 days, with auto-  
matic, directions, formulae, to any address up  
on receipt of \$3.50 each. Head steaming bath,  
75c. extra. ORDER TO-DAY, then the best  
Cabinet made. Rubber-lined. Latest improve-  
ments. Cures without drugs a hard cold with  
one bath, rheumatism, la grippe, neuralgia, all  
blood, skin, kidney and nervous disor-  
ders. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded.  
Recommended by best physicians. We're responsible. Ship prompt-  
ly. Descriptive book free. Special wholesale price to agents.  
Address the 127th, Toledo Bath Cabinet Co., Toledo, O.

## IF YOUR HAIR

is not satisfactory it can be  
made so safely, quickly,  
lastingly, and at slight ex-  
pense. Gray hair restored to original color,  
bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stop-  
ped, luxuriant hair produced. In detail and par-  
ticulars free. IMPERIAL CHEM. CO.,  
Dept. No. 6, 282 Fifth Avenue, New York.





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Chicago &amp; Alton R.R.

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAILROAD.

The direct, best and only completely rock ballasted, dustless line between

CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and PEORIA, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

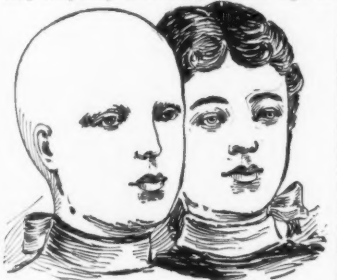
Through Pullman service from Chicago to HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, DENVER, COLORADO, and CALIFORNIA. JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## WAS DEVOID OF HAIR

Peculiar Plight of a Salem Girl—Entirely Bald.

What a Free Trial Package of Remedy Did for Her.

The portraits of Miss Emma Emond show what a striking difference is made in a person when the bald head is covered with hair. Miss Emond was totally bald, the hair follicles not only upon her head but upon her eyebrows being completely contracted, not the sign of



MISS EMMA EMOND

a hair being found. Of course she was the object of many experiments, all of which failed, and the offer of a well-known dispensary to send a free trial of their remedy was peculiarly alluring to her. She sent for the free trial, followed all directions faithfully and soon she was rewarded by a growth of hair, which for thickness, quality and luxuriance was as remarkable as the result was gratifying. Miss Emond lives in Salem, Mass., at 276 Washington St., and naturally feels very much elated to recover from total baldness. An itching scalp to people who are blessed with hair is a sign of coming baldness and should be attended to at once.

The remedy that caused Miss Emond's hair to grow also cures all scalp itching and diseases, removes dandruff, and keeps the hair and scalp healthy and vigorous. Trial packages are mailed free to all who write to the Altheim Medical Dispensary, 414 Selves Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing four cents in stamps to cover postage.

## Gold Plated Chatelaine FREE

Your choice of this beautiful old plated Chatelaine, or a gold filled ring, for selling 50¢ of our LADIES' GOLD PLATED BEAUTY PINS AT 5 CENTS EACH. (Regular price 10 cents.)

No Money Required in Advance

Just send us your name and address, saying you will sell the pins or return them, and we will mail them at once, on receipt of your letter. Everybody needs several of these pins. You can sell them in a few minutes at 5 cents each. Send today—don't wait.

LADIES PIN CO.  
811 Schiller Building, Chicago

# A GODSEND TO ALL HUMANITY.

**Invention of An Ohioan That Guarantees Health, Strength and Beauty by Nature's Method and Cures Without Drugs All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Piles, Weakness and the Most Obstinate Diseases.**

**Those Who Have Used It Declare It To Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman or Child.**

An inventive genius of Cincinnati, Ohio, has patented and placed on the market a Bath Cabinet that is of great interest to the public not only the sick and debilitated, but also those enjoying health.

It is a sealed compartment, in which one comfortably rests on a chair and with only the head outside may have all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the

ease and all kidney and urinary affections has been found. The

### Well-Known Christian Minister

Of Una, S. C., Rev. R. E. Peale, highly recommends this Cabinet, as also does Mrs. Kendrick, Prince of Vassar College; Congressman John J. Lentz, John T. Brown, editor of the Christian Guide, many lawyers, physicians, ministers and hundreds of other influential people.

### Reduces Obesity.

It is important to know that the inventor guarantees that obesity will be reduced 5 lbs. per week if these hot vapor baths are taken regularly. Scientific reasons are brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers. To

### Cure Blood and Skin Diseases

The Cabinet is unquestionably the best thing in the world. If people instead of filling their systems with more poisons, by taking drugs and nostrums, would get into a Vapor Bath Cabinet and sweat out these poisons and assist Nature to act, they would have a skin as clear and smooth as the most fastidious could desire.

### The Great Feature

Of this Bath Cabinet is that it gives a Hot Vapor Bath that opens the millions of pores all over the body, stimulating the sweat glands and forcing out by nature's method all the impure salts, acids and effete matter, which, if retained, overwork the heart, kidneys and lungs and cause disease, debility and sluggishness. A Hot Vapor Bath instills new life from the very beginning, and makes you feel 10 years younger. With the bath, if desired, is a

### Head and Complexion Steamer,

In which the face and head are given the same vapor treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderful results, removes pimples, blackheads, skin eruptions and

### Cures Catarrh and Asthma.

L. B. Westbrook, Newton, Ia., writes: "For 45 years I have had catarrh and asthma to such an extent that it had eaten out the partition between my nostrils. Drugs and doctors did me no good. The first vapor bath I took helped me and two weeks' use cured me entirely, and I have never had a twinge since." Whatever

### Will Hasten Perspiration,

Every one knows, is beneficial. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants, hot foot baths are all known to be beneficial, but the best of these methods become crude and insignificant when compared to the convenient and marvellous curative power of the Cabinet Bath referred to above. The Cabinet is known as the

### Quaker Folding Thermal

Vapor Bath Cabinet, was patented May 18, 1897, and is made only in Cincinnati, O. This Cabinet, we find, is durably made of best materials. It is entered and vacated by a door at the side. The Cabinet is air-tight, made of the best hygienic water-proof cloth, rubber-lined, and a folding steel-plated frame supports it from top to bottom. The makers furnish a good alcohol stove with each Cabinet; also valuable receipts and formulas for medicated baths and ailments, as well as plain directions.

Another excellent feature is that it folds into so small a space that it may be carried when travelling—weighs but five pounds.

People don't need bathrooms, as this Cabinet may be used in any room. Thus bath tubs have been discarded since the invention of this Cabinet, as it gives a far better bath for all cleansing purposes than soap and water. For the sick room its advantages are at once apparent. The Cabinet is amply large enough for any person. There have been

### So-called Cabinets

On the market, but they were unsatisfactory, for they had no door, no supporting frame, but were simply a cheap affair to pull on or off over the head like a skirt or barrel, subjecting the body to sudden and dangerous changes of temperature, or made with a bulky wooden frame, which the heat and steam within the cabinet warped, cracked and caused to fall apart and soon become worthless.

The Quaker Cabinet made by the Cincinnati firm is the only practical article of its kind, and will last for years. It seems to satisfy and delight every user, and the

### Makers Guarantee Results.

They assert positively, and their statements are backed by a vast amount of testimony from persons of influence, that their Cabinet will cure nervous troubles and debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism. (They offer \$50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved.) Cures women's troubles, la grippe, sleeplessness, obesity, neuralgia, headaches, gout, sciatica, piles, dropsy, blood and skin disease, liver and kidney troubles. It will

### Cure a Hard Cold

With one bath, and break up all symptoms of la grippe, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and is really a household necessity. It is the most

### Cleansing and Invigorating Bath

known, and all those enjoying health should use it at least once or twice a week, but its great value lies in its marvellous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a godsend to all humanity.

### How to Get One.

All our readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease, or are afflicted, should have one of these remarkable Cabinets. The price is wonderfully low, space prevents a detailed description, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and curative properties. Write to the World Manufacturing Co., 212 World Building, Cincinnati, O., and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing this invention. The regular price of this Cabinet is \$5. Head Steaming Attachment, if desired, \$1 extra, and it is indeed difficult to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that guarantees so much real genuine health, vigor and strength.

Write to-day for full information, or, better still, order a Cabinet. You won't be deceived or disappointed, as the makers guarantee every Cabinet, and will refund your money if not just as represented. They are reliable and responsible. Capital, \$100,000.00, and fill all orders as soon as received.

Don't fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

This Cabinet is a wonderful seller for agents, and the firm offers special inducements to good agents, both men and women—upon request.



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most luxurious Turkish bath, hot vapor or medicated vapor baths at home for 3 cents each, with no possibility of taking cold, or in any way weakening the system.

A well-known physician of Topeka, Kansas, E. L. Eaton, M.D., gave up his practice to sell these bath Cabinets, feeling that they were all his patients needed to get well and keep well, as they cured the most obstinate diseases often when his medicines failed, and we understand he has already sold over 600. Another physician of Chicago, Dr. John C. Wright, followed Dr. Eaton's example, moved West and devotes his entire time to selling these Cabinets. Many others are doing likewise.

Hundreds of remarkable letters have been written the inventors from those who have used the Cabinet, two of which referring to

### Rheumatism and La Grippe,

Will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies. G. M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: "Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostrated by rheumatism when your Cabinet came. Two weeks' use of it entirely cured me, and have never had a twinge since. My doctor was much astonished and will recommend them. Mrs. S. S. Noteman, Hood River, Ore., writes that her neighbor used the Bath Cabinet for a severe case of la grippe and cured herself entirely in two days. Another neighbor cured eczema of many years' standing and her little girl of measles. A. B. Strickland, Bloomington, Idaho, writes that the Bath Cabinet did him more good in one week than two years' doctoring, and entirely cured him of catarrh, gravel, kidney trouble and dropsy, with which he had been long afflicted. Hundreds of others write praising this Cabinet, and there seems to be no doubt but that the long-sought-for means of curing rheumatism, la grippe, Bright's dis-

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